

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. XXVIII.

APRIL 18, 1913.

No. 16.

PURIFICATION OF WATER.

USE OF HYPOCHLORITE OF LIME IN WATER SUPPLIES OF FLOODED COMMUNITIES IN OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEYS RECOMMENDED.

Officers of the United States Public Health Service on duty at Evansville, Ind., Cairo, Ill., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., have been instructed, in view of the possible contamination of public water supplies on account of the flood conditions, to recommend to health officers and other proper authorities the treatment of public water supplies with hypochlorite of lime and where there is no public water supply that hypochlorite solution be distributed free to private homes for use in the purification of drinking water. A satisfactory solution may be made by adding 1 teaspoonful of chlorinated lime to 1 pint of water. Of this solution 1 teaspoonful may be added to 2 gallons of drinking water, which should then be allowed to stand for at least one-half hour before being used.

These officers have also been instructed to recommend that cess-pools and privies be treated with quicklime or chlorinated lime, and also that all cases of sickness in which there is fever be reported to enable the authorities to ascertain the presence of typhoid fever, smallpox, or other diseases that might become epidemic, before they have gained too great a foothold. The isolation of all cases of communicable diseases is also recommended.

SANITARY CONTROL OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.

REGULATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF HEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS RELATING TO THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF TOBACCO FACTORIES.¹

Submitted by CARROLL FOX, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

After much experience the bureau of health put into effect new regulations for the sanitary control of tobacco factories October 27, 1910.

That part of the regulations which deals with modern flush closets and lavatories and their connection with the sanitary sewer can be applied only in Manila. For other places in the Philippine Islands it was necessary to modify the requirements to permit of the use of

¹ Submitted for publication Dec. 11, 1912.

a pail system for the disposal of human excrement and of washbasins and pitchers for washing. In the Philippine Islands there are but few cities where water can be piped into a house from the public water supply, and Manila is the only city in the Philippine Islands which possesses a sanitary sewer. The tobacco factories in the Provinces are all small nonexporting factories, and the expense of putting in a running-water supply for the factory alone and installing a septic tank is prohibitive.

The regulations as amended to December 11, 1912, are as follows:

1. The regulations for the sanitary control of cigar factories manufacturing cigars for export to the United States, promulgated by the bureau of health on the 2d of December, 1909, and April 1, 1910, are hereby repealed and the following regulations substituted therefor:

2. All the rules and measures at present in force for the sanitary maintenance of houses and shops shall be observed most rigorously, giving special attention to personal cleanliness and to the sweeping and washing of floors and walls, and also to the collection of garbage and refuse in metal receptacles with well-fitted covers. (Sec. 690 of revised ordinances.)

3. The air space in tobacco factories per adult employee shall be a minimum of 6 cubic meters, providing that the window area is one-tenth of the floor space of the room. If the window area is one-fifth of the area of the floor, the minimum may be 5 cubic meters per employee.

4. There shall be installed at some convenient place, approved by the director of health, in each factory, washbasins of modern type, arranged in rows, with an abundant supply of water, with proper traps and vents and connected with the sewer. One or more special employees of the factory shall have charge of the cleaning and proper keeping of these washbasins and shall see that each laborer or workman before commencing work shall wash his hands with soap and water. The bureau of health may, at its discretion, compel this washing to be done with a disinfecting solution.

5. A sufficient number of modern water-closets, properly trapped and vented, shall be installed for the employees of each sex, and also a washbasin fixture of approved type installed for each three-flush closet. The closet for men should be equipped, in addition, with a sufficient number of urinals of modern type, approved by the bureau of health. One or more special employees shall be in charge of the cleaning and proper keeping of these apparatus and shall see that all employees, male or female, carefully wash their hands upon leaving the closet. Upon request of the factory, such employees, as well as those performing similar duties referred to in paragraph 4, will be given special appointments by the director of health as subsanitary inspectors.

6. No restaurant, canteen, dining room, or "carinderia" will be permitted in the interior of the factory except those with first-class sanitary accommodations.

7. All employees, upon original entry into the factory and at least semimonthly thereafter, must satisfactorily pass a medical examination by the physician of the factory and be provided with a health-report card, showing name, age, factory number, sex, occupation, residence and mother's name, with a space for a semimonthly report of medical examination, to be indicated by the initial of the examining physician with the date of his examination.

No employee shall be admitted to the factory at any time without this card, showing him to be free from contagious, infectious, or desquamative disease.

This semimonthly inspection shall not prevent the inspection at any time of any or all of the employees, male or female, by a health officer, whose decision in matters of disease and sanitation shall be final.

8. The use of cuspidors of smooth and polished surface, to facilitate their cleaning, which must be done at least once every day, shall be compulsory in all factories.

9. Young children, especially nursing children, shall not be permitted to enter any cigar factory.

10. It is absolutely prohibited to use saliva, impure water, the lips, tongue, or mouth, or unclean hands in any operation directly connected with the manufacture or packing of cigars and cigarettes. It is also prohibited to trample or walk or stand on the tobacco for any purpose whatever.

11. All the operations in selection of leaves and the drying and manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, except where necessary in process of manufacture, shall be made upon perfectly dry floors and on dry, clean working tables. The warehouses shall be dry and well provided with air and light. The use of clean mats upon floors and tables, also clean, is permitted.

12. For the purpose of preventing so far as possible the falling to the floor and probable contamination of tobacco leaves and other materials used, work tables shall be provided with troughs along their edges, of suitable material, which shall be kept in a proper state of cleanliness.

13. No article of clothing or part thereof, as skirts, "tapis," handkerchiefs, etc., will be used to wrap or remove from one place to another tobacco or other materials used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

14. No room, parlor, warehouse, or premises used as a shop or a part of a cigar factory shall be used as habitation or sleeping room by any person or persons at any time of day or night.

15. All factories shall be kept open to the inspection of the officers and employees of the bureau of health, without previous notice, at the hours fixed for inspection by sections 663-665 of the revised ordinances. These inspections may be made at hours and days wholly unexpected in order that the degree of attention which the owners pay to the compliance with these rules may be determined.

CARE OF LEPERS IN HAWAII.

By GEORGE W. MCCOY, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

There are few subjects of a public health nature about which more general misinformation exists than that of the care of lepers in Hawaii. For example, the impression is very general that the lepers in Hawaii are kept isolated on a barren, desolate island far out in the ocean, and that the place is patrolled by armed guards; indeed, so general is the understanding that guards are required that the local officials receive several letters each month from persons in the United States and elsewhere making inquiries as to vacancies in the force of guards at the Molokai leper settlement.

The facts are that the leper settlement occupies a small peninsula of 9 square miles jutting out from the northern side of the island of Molokai and forming not more than one-fortieth of the whole area of the island—an island that is excelled by few in beautiful scenery and natural attractiveness. There are no guards, armed or otherwise, and none are needed, as the majority of the lepers are well satisfied to remain in the settlement where ample provision is made for all physical needs, and the necessity for labor does not exist. Any who might escape would be apprehended and returned by the police authorities on the island. A remarkable fact in this connection is that when, as occasionally happens, a leper recovers and is authorized to leave the settlement, a request to be permitted to remain is frequently made.

The history of leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands goes back only about 60 years, at which time it seems probable that it was introduced by Chinese immigrants. For this reason the disease is known among the natives as *Mai pake* (Chinese disease). The first official notice of leprosy was taken in 1864, when the board of health took measures to isolate those who were afflicted. Since that time the policy of segregation has been carried on with varying degrees of vigor. Probably on the whole the various laws for dealing with those afflicted with this malady have been enforced in about the same degree as sanitary laws are enforced on the mainland.

The law requires every physician or other person who has knowledge of a case of leprosy to report it to the proper sanitary authorities. The individual under suspicion is examined by a board of three

physicians, and if found to be a leper is committed to the isolation hospital at Honolulu, where treatment is undertaken either by a representative of the Territorial board of health or by the staff at the United States Leprosy Investigation Station. It is required by law that the patient shall have the benefit of treatment for at least six months. After the expiration of this period, if there is no evidence of improvement, the patient is transferred to the leper settlement on Molokai.

When the circumstances seem to warrant, the board of health may permit a healthy adult (wife, husband, or parent) to accompany a leper to the Molokai settlement. In other cases lepers choose mates among those afflicted. This practice has been made the subject of much criticism, but after having had an opportunity to observe the situation the writer is of the opinion that the custom is less objectionable than to insist upon segregation of the sexes. The children that are born to these unions are at once removed to clean surroundings and are cared for by the Territory until they become self-supporting.

At the settlement, the Territory provides for each family a house and some land which may be cultivated and beautified. Many of the houses are surrounded by flowers and shrubs. There is a home for boys, one for girls, and one for Europeans. Ample rations and clothing are provided for all. A resident physician renders any needed medical or surgical attendance.

At the present time there are about 700 known lepers in the islands. About 600 of these are at the leper settlement on Molokai and 100 at the isolation hospital at Honolulu. The number who are at large must be considerable, as every year many are collected who are in such an advanced stage of the disease that it is impossible to believe that they could have developed in one year the lesions that are found when they are brought in for examination.

The total number of lepers is much below what it was a few years ago. The decrease is largely brought about by the fact that the native Hawaiians, the race in which the disease is most prevalent, are rapidly becoming reduced in number, there being now only about 36,000 among a total population of 192,000. About 2 per cent of the Hawaiians have leprosy.

The Hawaiian government has from the first been generous in providing for the unfortunates who are suffering with leprosy and in taking measures looking to the discovery of a cure for the malady. Liberal sums have been paid to experts of world-wide reputation who have come to the islands to study the problem. Charlatans have taken advantage of the peculiar conditions to exploit various nostrums for the cure of the disease.

Not only has the government of the islands, in succession monarchy, provisional, republic, and finally territorial under the United

States, done what was possible for the lepers, but the United States Congress has provided funds for carrying on research work having for its object the solution of the problems of the transmission and the cure of the disease.

The tax on the Hawaiian treasury for supporting and providing for lepers alone amounts to about \$1 per year for each person of the total population. This is much more than the majority of communities in the United States spend for all sanitary purposes.

Judged by the records made in handling other infectious diseases, the results in Hawaii with leprosy have not been very encouraging. But it must be remembered that the circumstances are different. Leprosy is a disease in which probably a long period intervenes between the infection of the individual and the development of any obvious signs; therefore an early diagnosis is often impossible. Many cases, perhaps the majority, have the disease a year or more, probably in an infectious stage, before its existence becomes known to the sanitary authorities. There is also the great handicap of not knowing how the infection is carried—knowledge which is necessary for any scientific work. In the handling of leprosy at the present time we must consider every leper a menace to the community so long as he remains at large, though just when and how the disease is transmitted is not known.

It would probably go far toward aiding in the early detection of cases to have periodical examinations of everybody in the islands, as has been suggested by Dr. Carl Ramus, of the United States Public Health Service. Whether it would be feasible to carry this out could be determined only by experience.

It is only natural that a policy which involves the expenditure of a large part of the public revenues and the employment of a considerable number of persons, and that deals directly with a very large proportion of the families of the islands, should have played a considerable part in politics, and that this has happened in relation to leprosy is beyond doubt. It is believed that the general appreciation of the seriousness of this problem which has become manifest in recent years is going far to remove the subject from the field of political activity.

The writer is indebted to Pharmacist Frank L. Gibson, United States Public Health Service, for the accompanying photographs.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

Evansville, Ind.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12, 1913, there were notified at Evansville 43 cases of smallpox.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

Interne Michel, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph April 10, 1913, that 12 cases of smallpox had been notified at Jeffersonville. The disease was of mild type.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Senior Surg. Brooks of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12 there were notified at Los Angeles 3 cases of smallpox.

Maine—Rockland and Rockport.

Acting Asst. Surg. Adams, of the Public Health Service, reported the occurrence of a new case of smallpox April 9 at Rockland, and at Rockport 7 cases under quarantine, with a total to April 12 of 32 cases.

Maryland—Germantown.

The State department of health reported by telegraph April 15 that a new focus of smallpox had occurred in Maryland, 6 cases having been notified at Germantown, a suburb of Annapolis, Anne Arundel County.

Paducah, Ky.

Surg. Lumsden, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph April 14, 1913, that 12 cases of smallpox had been notified at Paducah.

San Francisco, Cal.

Surg. Long of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12 there were notified at San Francisco 3 cases of smallpox.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Mar. 1-31):			South Dakota (Mar. 1-31)—		
Counties—			Continued.		
Gila.....	13		Counties—Continued.		
Maricopa.....	2		Gregory.....	1	
Total.....	15		Kingsbury.....	2	
			Lake.....	4	
Connecticut (Mar. 1-31):			Lyman.....	1	
Counties—			Marshall.....	3	
Hartford.....	2		Minnehaha.....	1	
Windham.....	3		Spink.....	2	
Total.....	5		Walworth.....	3	
			Total.....	49	
Florida (Mar. 24-30):			Washington (Feb. 1-28):		
Counties—			Counties—		
Alachua.....	3		Adams.....	9	
Escambia.....	25		Asotin.....	23	
Hernando.....	1		Chehalis.....	1	
Manatee.....	1		Chelan.....	1	
Marion.....	1	1	Clark.....	3	
Osceola.....	1		Cowlitz.....	1	
Pasco.....	1		Franklin.....	1	
Palm Beach.....	1		King.....	2	
Pinellas.....	1		Kitsap.....	1	
Putnam.....	1		Kittitas.....	9	
Santa Rosa.....	9		Klickitat.....	1	
Sumter.....	1		Lewis.....	2	
Total.....	46	1	Lincoln.....	3	
			Mason.....	3	
South Dakota (Mar. 1-31):			Pierce.....	3	
Counties—			Skamania.....	4	
Beadle.....	5		Snohomish.....	1	
Brown.....	11		Spokane.....	37	
Codington.....	6		Whitman.....	4	
Deuel.....	1		Yakima.....	83	
Faulk.....	9		Total.....	192	

City Reports for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Columbus, Ind.....	1		New York, N. Y.....	1	
Danville, Ill.....	1		Oklahoma, Okla.....	1	
Duluth, Minn.....	8		Peoria, Ill.....	4	
Elmira, N. Y.....	2		Richmond, Va.....	2	
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1		Saginaw, Mich.....	2	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	9		St. Joseph, Mo.....	5	
Lexington, Ky.....	7		St. Louis, Mo.....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1		Spokane, Wash.....	7	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	12		Springfield Ohio.....	1	
Manchester, N. H.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	1	
Montgomery, Ala.....	4		Washington, D. C.....	8	
New Bedford, Mass.....	5				

TYPHOID FEVER.

Washington Report for February, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
Asotin County.....	1	Spokane County.....	1
Benton County.....	2	Yakima County.....	1
Chehalis County.....	3	Bellingham.....	1
Chelan County.....	1	Seattle.....	3
Clallam County.....	2	Spokane.....	3
Clark County.....	3		
Lewis County.....	4	Total.....	23
Snohomish County.....	1		

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Senior Surg. Brooks of the Public Health Service reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12 there were notified at Los Angeles 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis with 2 deaths.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	1	2	New Bedford, Mass.....	2	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	1	.....	New Orleans, La.....	8	5
Chicago, Ill.....	1	1	New York, N. Y.....	8	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	1	Oakland, Cal.....	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	1	St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	.....
Haverhill, Mass.....	1	1	St. Louis, Mo.....	3	2
Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	1	Schenectady, N. Y.....	.....	1
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	.....	Superior, Wis.....	.....	1
Lexington, Ky.....	1	1	Yonkers, N. Y.....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	6	4			

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended March 29, 1913.

During the week ended March 29, 1913, poliomyelitis was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 1 case with 1 death; Cleveland, Ohio, 1 case; Lowell, Mass., 1 death; New York, N. Y., 2 cases.

ERYSIPELAS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Boston, Mass.....	.....	1	New Castle, Pa.....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	19	7	New York, N. Y.....	.....	10
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	9	2
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	.....	Reading, Pa.....	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	17	1
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	2	.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	5	1
La Crosse, Wis.....	1	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	.....	1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	.....	York, Pa.....	1	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	.....		

PLAGUE.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Places.	Week ended—	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Berkeley.....	Mar. 29, 1913	3	151	111	.....
Oakland.....	do.....	18	566	446	.....
San Francisco.....	do.....	29	1,906	1,423	.....
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle.....	do.....		931	876	.....

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended March 29, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 500 ground squirrels from San Joaquin County. No plague-infected squirrel was found.

PNEUMONIA.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Braddock, Pa.....	1	.....	Newport, Ky.....	1	1
Chicago, Ill.....	74	153	Norristown, Pa.....	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	34	15	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	23	33
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	5	3	San Francisco, Cal.....	12	.....
Galesburg, Ill.....	2	2	Schenectady, N. Y.....	3	1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	2	Steulton, Pa.....	1	.....
Homestead, Pa.....	1	2	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	2	4
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	6	1	Wilkinsburg, Pa.....	2	.....
Lancaster, Pa.....	2	.....	Wilmington, N. C.....	1	1
McKeesport, Pa.....	5	.....		

TETANUS.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended March 29, 1913.

During the week ended March 29, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: New Orleans, La., 2 deaths; Richmond, Va., 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

State Report.

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
Washington (February, 1913).....	60	501	60

Evansville, Ind.—Measles—Scarlet Fever.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12, 1913, there were notified at Evansville 9 cases of measles and 20 cases of scarlet fever.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Measles.

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12 there were notified at Los Angeles 486 cases of measles, with 2 deaths.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended April 12, 1913, 228 cases of measles with 6 deaths were notified at Pittsburgh, making a total from November 1, 1912, the date of the beginning of the outbreak, of 8,219 cases with 127 deaths.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	210	20	4	435	6	31	2	36	18
Boston, Mass.	670,585	247	36	4	237	4	46	1	64	18
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	770	156	17	857	5	368	33	227	77
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	172	40	1	277	1	18	1	25	20
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	1,660	337	35	1,197	16	347	20	560	223
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	188	23	2	358	8	35	4	33	12
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	199	48	4	448	6	28	.....	31	16
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	118	20	2	40	.....	6	1	16	19
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	117	9	1	360	.....	9	1	45	20
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	.....	23	4	56	1	25	3	25	19
Newark, N. J.	347,469	105	29	1	53	.....	24	.....	48	9
New Orleans, La.	339,075	136	27	.....	482	2	10	.....	38	24
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	131	8	1	9	.....	3	.....	26	12
Washington, D. C.	331,069	126	6	1	458	.....	10	2	17	17
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	82	19	1	91	.....	30	2	22	4
Providence, R. I.	224,326	93	13	1	5	.....	14	.....	4	11
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	32	10	.....	.....	1	17	1	3	1
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	27	6	.....	53	.....	3	.....	5	3
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	39	1	.....	21	4	17	1	8	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	31	4	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	33	4	1	46	.....	7	.....	4	3
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	35	1	1	71	.....	.....	.....	4	3
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Richmond, Va.	127,628	58	1	.....	159	.....	2	.....	8	.....
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	63	3	1	56	2	3	1	4	8
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	54	7	.....	18	.....	8	1	7	3
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	16	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	17	4	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	2
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	11	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	2
Camden, N. J.	84,538	.....	6	.....	95	.....	13	.....	4	.....
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	21	3	1	20	1	10	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	21	2	.....	16	.....	1	.....	8	2
Erie, Pa.	66,525	18	2	.....	93	.....	4	.....	2	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,953	23	2	.....	49	.....	3	1	.....	4
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	21	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	55	3	1	44	1	16	.....	4	2
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	.....	11	1	19	.....	4	.....	13	1
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	20	11	3	72	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	.....	1	.....	59	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	29	1	.....	91	.....	2	1	5	2
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	19	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	29	5	.....	76	.....	9	.....	5	3

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913—Contd.

Cities.	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tuberculosis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued.										
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	64,205	15	1		4					
Passaic, N. J.....	54,773	18	2		3		2		2	
Pawtucket, R. I.....	51,622									1
Peoria, Ill.....	66,950	22	1				6			1
Reading, Pa.....	96,071	45	4	1	193		6			4
Saginaw, Mich.....	50,510	18	4		21		7			2
St. Joseph, Mo.....	77,403	29	2		800		16			
Schenectady, N. Y.....	72,826	24			17		5	1	3	
South Bend, Ind.....	53,684	24	1		1		6			1
Springfield, Ill.....	51,678	17	5		2					2
Springfield, Mass.....	88,926	27	4	1	22		3		3	2
Trenton, N. J.....	96,815	46	2	1	9		10		1	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	67,105	23	1		5		4		5	1
Yonkers, N. Y.....	79,803	24	4		44		6		2	3
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.....	46,150	10	1		36		5		2	
Aurora, Ill.....	29,807	8	1				3			
Brookline, Mass.....	27,792	9	2		12		2		1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	32,452	12	3		13		1		1	1
Danville, Ill.....	27,871	8	2		14		1		1	
East Orange, N. J.....	34,371		2	1	6		4			
Elmira, N. Y.....	37,176	12			20				2	2
Everett, Mass.....	33,484	17			4		2			
Fitchburg, Mass.....	37,826	11			149	3			2	1
Haverhill, Mass.....	44,115	57	1		46		2		2	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	39,437	17	3				2		5	1
Knoxville, Tenn.....	36,346	11			31		1			3
La Crosse, Wis.....	30,417	13	1						1	1
Leicester, Pa.....	47,227		1		23		5		5	
Lexington, Ky.....	35,099	16	1		11				6	1
Lima, Ohio.....	30,508	7			2					
Malden, Mass.....	44,494	11	2		61		1		1	
McKeesport, Pa.....	42,694	14			4		5			2
Montgomery, Ala.....	38,136	12			1		3			
Newcastle, Pa.....	36,280		4		72		8		1	
Newport, Ky.....	30,309	10	2						2	2
Newton, Mass.....	39,806	6			10		4		1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	30,445	14	1		24	1	2		1	1
Norristown, Pa.....	27,875	10			1		1		1	1
Orange, N. J.....	29,630	13	1		1				5	1
Pittsfield, Mass.....	32,121	16	2		7		5		2	2
Portsmouth, Va.....	33,190	5			9					
Racine, Wis.....	38,002	7	3		15		2			
Roanoke, Va.....	34,874	12	1	1	35				2	2
Salem, Mass.....	43,697	14	1		5				4	2
San Diego, Cal.....	39,578	9			11		2		6	6
South Omaha, Nebr.....	26,259	24		2						
Springfield, Ohio.....					2					
Superior, Wis.....	40,384	16								
Taunton, Mass.....	34,259	14	1							2
Waltham, Mass.....	27,834						2		1	
Wheeling, W. Va.....	41,641	14			13				1	2
Williamsport, Pa.....	31,860	12	3		17					
Wilmington, N. C.....	25,748	13			4				1	
York, Pa.....	44,750		4		5		3		4	
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,817	14			6		1			
Beaver Falls, Pa.....	12,191	1			5	1				
Biddeford, Me.....	17,079	4								1
Brad dock, Pa.....	17,759				9		6			
Cambridge, Ohio.....	17,327	1								
Clinton, Mass.....	13,075	5			3		1			
Columbus, Ind.....										1
Concord, N. H.....	21,477	11			38		2			
Cumberland, Md.....	21,839	10	2		35				1	
Dunkirk, N. Y.....		7	1		3				3	2
Franklin, N. H.....	6,132	2			28					
Galesburg, Ill.....	22,089	10					2			
Homestead, Pa.....	18,713	6	1	1	5					
Kearny, N. J.....	18,659	3			4					
Kokomo, Ind.....	8,261	6	1	1	5		1			

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended Mar. 29, 1913—Contd.

Cities .	Population, United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Less than 25,000 inhabitants— Continued.										
Lafayette, Ind.	20,081	13								
Marinette, Wis.	14,610	2								
Marlboro, Mass.		3								
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	3			1		1			
Medford, Mass.	23,150	6	2		14				3	1
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	8	1		3					
Montclair, N. J.	21,450	8			1		3		2	1
Morristown, N. J.	12,507	2					1			
Nanticoke, Pa.	18,857	6	5	1	8		3		1	
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	10								
Northampton, Mass.	19,931	10					1			
Newburyport, Mass.	19,240	1			7				1	
Ottumwa, Iowa.		5					7			
Palmer, Mass.		4								
Plainfield, N. J.	23,550	5	2						1	
Rutland, Vt.	13,546	1	2	1	16		1			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.		9			2					
Steelton, Pa.	14,479	6			4				2	
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	18,594	3					2		3	

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rodents.

At Honolulu rats and mongoose were examined as follows: Week ended March 15, 1913, 459; week ended March 22, 1913, 357. No plague infection was found.

At Hilo during the week ended March 15, 1913, there were examined 931 rats and mongoose and at Honokaa during the same period 1,910. No plague infection was found.

PORTO RICO.

Rats Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended March 29, 1913, there were examined 1,613 rats, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these 461 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality.

No case of plague in man has been notified in Porto Rico since September 12, 1912, and no plague-infected rat has been found since December 19, 1912.

FOREIGN REPORTS.

COLOMBIA.

Santa Marta—Plague.

Plague was reported present in epidemic form in Santa Marta barracks April 11, 1913.

CUBA.

Special Quarantine Measures Against Porto Rico Suspended.

The quarantine measures imposed December 30, 1912, against arrivals from Porto Rico on account of plague were suspended by circular of March 30, 1913, issued by the quarantine service of Cuba. Vessels from Porto Rico will only be required to fumigate every six months, in accordance with circular of March 7, 1913, which applies to all vessels arriving from clean ports.

Transmissible Diseases.

FEBRUARY, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Tuberculosis.....	1,476	219	3,239	Varicella.....	29	.....	18
Leprosy.....	3	3	336	Epidemic dysen- tery.....	1	.....	1
Malaria.....	92	2	164	Tetanus in the new born.....	10	8	1
Typhoid fever.....	48	12	60	Dengue.....	2	.....	2
Diphtheria.....	111	10	41				
Scarlet fever.....	79	5	32				
Measles.....	155	1	106				

HABANA, MARCH 21-31, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Leprosy.....	.....	1	243	Scarlet fever.....	16	1	25
Malaria.....	.....	2	19	Measles.....	34	.....	20
Typhoid fever.....	8	.....	12	Varicella.....	10	.....	6
Diphtheria.....	18	1	.....	Paratyphoid fever..	1	.....	11

GREECE.

Patras—Cerebrospinal Meningitis—Smallpox.

Cerebrospinal meningitis was reported present in Patras during the week ended March 23, with 3 deaths and an estimated number of 20 cases. Smallpox was reported present in the city during the same period, 7 deaths from the disease having been notified, the estimated number of cases present being about 90. The deaths from smallpox occurred in the city proper. Vaccination measures are being carried out.

INDIA.

Bombay—Plague.

Consul Norton reports, March 22: During the past four days 67 cases of plague with 58 deaths were reported in Bombay. The disease is not confined to any particular quarter of the city.

MEXICO.

Merida—Yellow Fever.

Consul Gracey reported April 10 that a case of yellow fever had been notified at Merida.

PERU.

Plague.

Plague was reported present in the vicinity of Trujillo March 25, 1913, with 15 cases under treatment in the Trujillo Hospital. The disease was reported present on the same date at the port of Huamachuco.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 18, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bassein.....	Feb. 16-22.....	7	6	
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15...	11	6	
Madras.....	Mar. 2-15.....	4	3	
Negapatam.....	Feb. 16-22.....	3	3	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	19	13	

YELLOW FEVER.

Mexico:				
Merida.....	Apr. 10.....	1		

PLAGUE.

Chile:				
Iquique.....	Mar. 2-8.....	1	1	
China:				
Hongkong.....	do.....	3	3	
Colombia:				
Santa Marta.....	Apr. 11.....			Epidemic at the barracks. Mar. 7-17: Cases 12, deaths 9.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 12-17.....	5	5	
Fayoum.....	Feb. 12-Mar. 12...	32	8	
Galioubeh.....	Mar. 17.....	1		
Menouf.....	Mar. 11-19.....	3		
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15...	247	208	
Karachi.....	Mar. 2-15.....	11	8	
Mauritius.....	Jan. 17-30.....	12	7	
Peru:				
Huamachuco.....	Mar. 25.....			Present.
Mollendo.....	Mar. 15.....	1		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 25.....			15 cases in the lazaretto.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received During Week Ended Apr. 18, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Aden.....	Mar. 11-17.....	1		
Canada:				
Fort William.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 6....	3		
Hamilton.....	Mar. 25-31.....	12		
Montreal.....	Mar. 31-Apr. 5....	6		
Quebec.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5....	1		
Fort Arthur.....	Mar. 18.....	1		
Winnipeg.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 5....	3		
China:				
Amoy.....	Mar. 1.....	1		
Chungking.....	Jan. 5-22.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 8....	11	7	
Tientsin.....	do.....	3	6	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Mar. 2-18.....	4		
Germany.....				Mar. 16-29: Cases, 14.
Hamburg.....	Mar. 8-15.....	1		
Kehl.....	Feb. 1-28.....		1	
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 1....	4		
Greece:				
Patras.....	Mar. 17-30.....		14	
India:				
Bombay.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15...	49	20	
Karachi.....	Mar. 2-15.....	6		
Madras.....	do.....	9	2	
Italy:				
Naples.....	Mar. 16-29.....	4	1	
Java:				
Batavia.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1....	4	1	
Samarang.....	do.....	66	19	
Mexico:				
Aguscalientes.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6....		8	
Chihuahua.....	Mar. 24-30.....		2	
Juarez.....	Mar. 23-29.....	1		
Monterey.....	Mar. 24-30.....		2	
Salina Cruz.....	Mar. 16-29.....	3	2	
Tamaulipas, State	Apr. 16.....			Epidemic at Chamal, 100 miles north of Tampico.
Veracruz.....	Mar. 23-29.....	1		
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	do.....	6		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	Mar. 9-15.....	3		
Warsaw.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4....	1		
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Mar. 23-29.....		13	
Valencia.....	Mar. 16-29.....	16		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 1....	3		
Switzerland:				
Basel.....	Mar. 16-22.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	do.....	5	2	
Mersina.....	do.....	1	1	
Trebizond.....	Mar. 9-15.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Mar. 16-22.....		11	

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913.

CHOLERA.

Bulgaria:				
Eski Saghara.....	Dec. 9.....	2		
Sofia.....	Nov. 21-Dec. 16...	6	1	
Shumia.....	Dec. 30.....	18		
China: Foochow.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 2....			Isolated cases.
Dutch East Indies:				
Borneo—				
Bandermasin.....	Nov. 22-30.....	5	5	
Pontrank.....	Oct. 6.....	1		
Samarinda.....	Oct. 9-Nov. 2....	26	25	
Singawang.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 1....	2	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Dutch East Indies—Continued.				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9—Dec. 31.....	40	28	
Do.....	Jan. 19—Feb. 22.....	56	48	
Madioen.....	Sept. 15—Nov. 9.....	192	105	
Megalang.....	Oct. 7—12.....	9	6	
Pasoeroean Residency..	Sept. 20—26.....	2	1	
Samarang.....	July 19—Dec. 26.....	591	485	
Surabaya.....	Oct. 16—Nov. 28.....	4	3	
Sumatra—				
Air Tiris.....	Dec. 3—22.....	11	11	
Benkoelen.....	Nov. 3—30.....	3	1	
Koeoh.....	Dec. 3—15.....	4	9	
Jambi.....	Sept. 18—24.....	1	1	
Reombo.....	Dec. 3—15.....	2	2	
Telokbetong.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.....	181	20	
India:				
Bassein.....	Jan. 25—Feb. 15.....	31	29	
Bombay.....	Nov. 17—Feb. 22.....	205	147	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9—Feb. 22.....	.....	465	
Cochin.....	Oct. 10—Nov. 9.....	6	6	
Do.....	Feb. 17—23.....	5	5	
Madras.....	Nov. 24—Feb. 22.....	28	29	
Negapatam.....	Nov. 11—Feb. 15.....	26	26	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 1—Dec. 28.....	3	3	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Feb. 22.....	27	25	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20—Oct. 27.....	42	38	
Japan.				
Total year 1912: Cases, 2,722; deaths, 1,678, exclusive of Taiwan. Total Jan. 1—Feb. 18; Cases, 83.				
Aita Ken.....	Dec. 2.....	1	.....
Chiba Ken.....	Nov. 23—Mar. 8.....	50	.....
Fukushima Ken.....	Dec. 5.....	1	.....
Hiardo Islands.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 1.....	30	.....
Hioga Ken.....	Nov. 27—Dec. 19.....	22	.....
Hiroshima Ken.....	Nov. 23.....	1	.....
Ibaraki Ken.....	Dec. 6.....	2	.....
Iwate Ken.....	Dec. 16.....	1	.....
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....	.....	.....	Total Nov. 23—Feb. 4: Cases, 55 Sept. 25—Dec. 7: 9 cases from vessels.
Yokohama.....	Nov. 24—Jan. 14.....	22	.....	Total Sept. 29, 1912, to Jan. 9, 1913: Cases, 39.
Kochi Ken.....	Nov. 28—Dec. 4.....	3	.....
Minami Tokaki gun.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 2.....	40	.....
Nagasaki Ken.....	.....	.....	.....	Nagasaki Ken and outlying islands, Sept. 15—Dec. 2: Cases, 188; deaths, 134, including previous reports.
Nagasaki city.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 2.....	10	4	
Osaka Fu.....	Nov. 23—Dec. 3.....	14	.....
Saga Ken.....	do.....	5	.....
Sasebo.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 2.....	7	.....
Shidzuoka Ken.....	Dec. 3—Feb. 11.....	57	.....
Taiwan (Formosa).....	.....	.....	.....	Total year 1912: Cases, 333; deaths, 256. Not previously reported.
Tokushima Ken.....	Sept. 15—Dec. 1.....	65	.....
Tokyo Fu.....	Nov. 23—Feb. 4.....	108	.....
Tokyo.....	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 2—Dec. 7: Cases, 273, and in vicinity, 342.
Wakamatsu Ken.....	Nov. 26.....	1	.....
Russia:				
Odessa.....	Jan. 8—21.....	5	2	Nov. 18—20: 1 case from s. a. Boenian from Constantinople. Confined in the quarantine barracks.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Oct. 13—Jan. 4.....	.....	6	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Nov. 17—23.....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 27—Feb. 1.....	1	1	
Turkey in Asia.....				
Total, Nov. 17—23: Cases, 160; deaths, 218.				
Adana—				
Adana.....	Nov. 17—Dec. 2.....	2	2	
Aleppo—				
Aleppo.....	Nov. 24—Dec. 2.....	3	3	
Alexandretta.....	do.....	3	2	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

CHOLERA—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Turkey in Asia—Continued.				
Angora—				
Angora.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 11...	29	23	
Balikesir.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....		1	
Beirut—				
Merdjionn.....	Dec. 3-11.....		15	
Tabariyeh.....	Dec. 13-22.....			Present.
Brusa.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 11.....	26	38	
Castamoni.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	6	4	
Dierbekir.....	do.....	8	2	
Hedjaz—				
Jedda.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 14...	395	393	Among returning pilgrims.
Medina.....	Dec. 3-11.....		6	
Mekka.....	Nov. 17-23.....	111	172	Dec. 3-11: Deaths, 3,007.
Ismidt.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Kartal.....	Dec. 30-Feb. 12....	9	3	
Khodavendikar—				
Karassi.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 12.....		2	
Mosul.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....		2	
Sinope.....	Dec. 3-11.....	1	4	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 17-Dec. 2.....	3	1	
Syria—				
Haifa.....	Dec. 21.....		1	
Tiberias.....	Dec. 3-25.....	129	68	
Tarsus.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 2.....	2	1	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 3-Jan. 28.....	1,598	787	Total, Nov. 5-Jan. 28: Cases, 2,515; deaths, 1,245.
Do.....	Mar. 12-17.....	3	1	New outbreak.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Dec. 21....	131	130	Total, Aug. 5-Dec. 23: cases, 943; deaths, 912, including previous reports from Mwera, Chwaka, and Mokoton. Chwaka district, Oct. 4-Dec. 31, 332 cases, not included in previous reports.
At sea.....				Nov. 18-20: 1 fatal case on s. s. Bosnian, en route from Constantinople to Odessa.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Jan. 24-Mar. 8.....	9	3	
Manaos.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 15.....	17	17	
British Gold Coast:				
Akkra.....	Mar. 22.....			Present.
Ecuador:				
Agua Piedra.....	Dec. 1-31.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	8	6	
Bucay.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	3	2	
Duran.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	3	3	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	11	5	
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	25	16	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	94	48	Mar. 1-31 in Guayaquil and vicinity: Cases, 52; deaths, 33.
Milagro.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	2	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	19	11	
Naranjito.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	3	2	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	12	4	
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	Dec. 7.....			Present.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31....	9	2	In September 2 deaths and in October 1 death not previously reported. Feb. 7, 1 case.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	2		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Afghanistan: Tohabel-Bagdareh.....	Sept. 1-30.....			And vicinity, 100 deaths daily. Present to Oct. 29.
Arabia: Oran— Debal.....	Feb. 16.....			Present.
Brazil: Bahia..... Pernambuco..... Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8..... Nov. 1-Jan. 31..... Nov. 3-Mar. 1..... Dec. 1.....	11 24 2	4 9 2	Year 1912: Cases, 21.
British East Africa: Dagoretti..... Kiambu..... Kisumu..... Do..... Mombasa..... Nairobi.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 5..... Nov. 16-Dec. 8..... Dec. 8-28..... Jan. 14-Feb. 5..... Oct. 1-Dec. 25..... Nov. 16-Feb. 5.....	1 2 7 3 16 8		Free Nov. 18.
Canary Islands: Teneriffe— Santa Cruz.....	Feb. 21-27.....		5	
Chile: Iquique..... Taltal.....	Jan. 8-Feb. 15..... Oct. 22-23.....	10 3	4	
China: Amoy..... Hoihow..... Kulansu..... Hongkong..... Manchuria..... Pakhoi..... Shanghai.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 15..... Nov. 1-30..... Jan. 17..... Jan. 12-Feb. 22..... Dec. 14..... Dec. 1-31..... Nov. 18-Dec. 15.....			Pneumonic form present and in vicinity. Do. International settlement of Amoy. Total Jan. to Sept., 1912: Cases, 1,848; deaths, 1,728. Present along the railway between Harbin and Chang-Chun. Dec. 18, present in vicinity of the French settlement. Jan. 9, in vicinity.
Swatow..... Dutch East Indies: Java— Kediri..... Madioen..... Malang..... Paseroean Residency.. Surabaya.....	Oct. 6-Jan. 4..... do..... Oct. 6-Jan. 4..... do.....	406 98 736 43	377 96 731 43	Total year 1912: Cases, 1,477; deaths, 1,406 among natives, including Paseroean Residency.
Ecuador: Duran..... Do..... Guayaquil..... Do..... Milagro..... Do.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31..... Jan. 1-Feb. 28..... Nov. 1-Dec. 31..... Jan. 1-Feb. 28..... Dec. 1-31..... Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	4 8 139 117 8 9	1 5 52 66 1 1	And vicinity, Jan. 1-Feb. 24. Cases, 123; deaths, 61. Mar. 1-31, in Guayaquil and vicinity Cases, 24; deaths, 11.
Egypt. Alexandria..... Cairo..... Port Said..... Do..... Provinces— Assiout..... Behera..... Do..... Benisouef..... Charkieh..... Do..... Fayoum..... Galloubeh..... Garbleh..... Do.....	Mar. 2-11..... Dec. 30..... Dec. 29..... Jan. 1-Mar. 5..... Jan. 22-Feb. 28..... Nov. 29-Dec. 12..... Mar. 10-13..... Jan. 22-Feb. 2..... Nov. 29-Dec. 12..... Jan. 2-Feb. 26..... Jan. 19-Feb. 11..... Jan. 1-7..... Jan. 1-Feb. 26..... Nov. 23-Dec. 17.....	4 1 1 4 13 2 2 4 3 15 8 1 4 3	1 1 1 2 10 1 2 2 2 7 5 1 1 3	Total Jan. 1-Dec. 31: Cases, 884; deaths, 441. Jan. 1-Mar. 13: Cases, 110; deaths, 52. Mar. 4, 1 fatal case.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Egypt—Continued.				
Provinces—Continued.				
Girgeh.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 3.....	4	1	
Do.....	Dec. 21—25.....	1	1	
Gizeh.....	Jan. 1—Feb. 3.....	5	3	
Menouf.....	Jan. 1—Mar. 10.....	17	5	
Do.....	Oct. 1—Dec. 31.....	13	7	
Minieh.....	Nov. 28—Dec. 29.....	7	4	
Do.....	Jan. 23—Mar. 9.....	8	2	
Hawaii:				
Kukuihaele.....	Jan. 11—31.....	2	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17—Feb. 22.....	172	136	Mar. 13: Still present.
Calcutta.....	Nov. 9—Feb. 22.....	.....	110	
Madras.....	Dec. 29—Jan. 4.....	1	1	
Karachi.....	Nov. 19—Dec. 28.....	14	13	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1—Nov. 30.....	68	68	
Do.....	Dec. 29—Feb. 1.....	180	175	
Provinces.....				
Delhi.....	Oct. 27—Dec. 28.....	31	14	
Bombay.....	do.....	6,785	5,121	
Madras.....	do.....	1,833	1,337	
Bengal.....	do.....	60	59	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	1,269	1,025	
United Provinces.....	do.....	7,844	6,001	
Punjab.....	do.....	952	709	
Burma.....	do.....	95	85	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	404	301	
Mysore.....	do.....	1,506	1,114	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	1,498	1,212	
Central India.....	do.....	70	60	
Rajputana.....	do.....	2,862	2,824	
Kashmir.....	do.....	3	1	
Provinces.....				
Delhi.....	Dec. 29—Feb. 1.....	28	21	
Bombay.....	do.....	2,589	1,917	
Madras.....	do.....	1,144	829	
Bengal.....	do.....	29	29	
Bihar and Orissa.....	do.....	4,341	3,470	
United Provinces.....	do.....	10,041	8,524	
Punjab.....	do.....	872	719	
Burma.....	do.....	388	342	
Central Provinces.....	do.....	183	142	
Mysore.....	do.....	931	681	
Hyderabad.....	do.....	662	576	
Central India.....	do.....	16	10	
Rajputana.....	do.....	475	443	
Kashmir.....	do.....	7	1	
North West Provinces.....	do.....	1	1	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20—Dec. 16.....	58	36	
Japan:				
Taiwan (Formosa).....	.....	.....	.....	Total, year 1912: Cases, 223; deaths, 185.
Kagi.....	Apr. 2.....	.....	.....	Present.
Mauritius.....	Oct. 11—Jan. 16.....	233	153	
Morocco: Rabat.....	Nov. 1.....	3	.....	Among the military.
New Caledonia:				
Numea.....	Sept. 17—Oct. 17.....	8	5	
Do.....	Oct. 29—Dec. 2.....	.....	.....	7 cases with 2 deaths among Europeans, and 22 fatal cases among natives.
Peru:				
Departments—				
Ancaechs.....	July 1—31.....	4	.....
Do.....	Aug. 1—31.....	4	3	Mollendo, Nov. 17—Jan. 12: Cases, 15; deaths, 4. Jan. 21, 2 cases, with 1 death.
Arequipa.....	July 1—31.....	7	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1—31.....	5	3	
Callao.....	July 1—31.....	1	1	Present in September: Dec. 2—Jan. 12: Cases, 7.
Ferrinhafe.....	Dec. 23—Jan. 12.....	1	.....
Ica.....	do.....	1	.....
Lambayeque.....	Dec. 2—22.....	7	.....	Present in September.
Jayanca.....	do.....	.....	.....	Present.
Libertad.....	July 1—31.....	8	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1—31.....	12	7	
Cosma.....	Dec. 2—22.....	.....	.....	Do.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru—Continued.				
Departments—Continued.				
Pailjan.....	Dec. 2-22.....			Present.
Salavery.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....	1		
San Pedro.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	27		
Trujillo.....	do.....	44		
Lima.....	July 1-31.....	3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 1-31.....	4	2	Dec. 2-22: Cases, 2.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....			Present.
Paita.....	do.....			Do.
Piura.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 12.....			Do.
Sulanna.....	Dec. 2-22.....			Do.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 10-Feb. 15.....	16	12	
Provinces.....				Third quarter, 1912: Cases, 8; deaths, 7.
Russia:				
Don, territory.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 12.....			In 6 localities. 38 cases, with 22 deaths.
Hutor Popova (estate).....	Nov. 1-15.....	20	12	Esauol district.
Moscow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 11.....	3	1	
Transbaikal district—				
Verneudinsk.....	Oct. 18-28.....	3	3	Near Nerohinsk.
Trans-Caspian Ty Merv.....	Dec. 9-21.....	29	29	Pneumonic.
Turkey in Asia:				
Jiddah.....	Mar. 10-13.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX

Arabia: Aden.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 23.....	3		
Abyssinia: Adis Ababa.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 21.....			Present.
Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Oct. 1-31.....	11		
Constantine.....	do.....	11		
Oran.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 31.....	170	10	
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	11	3	
Argentina: Buenos Aires.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....		7	
Austria-Hungary:				
Galiccia.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 7.....	3		
Fiume.....	Jan. 14-Feb. 10.....	2		
Moravia.....	Jan. 17-25.....	2		
Trieste.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 1.....	29		
Brazil:				
Para.....	Dec. 8-Feb. 1.....	2		
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.....		168	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 3-Feb. 1.....	27	10	
British Columbia: Vancouver.....	Feb. 2-Mar. 1.....	2		
British East Africa: Mombasa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	17	10	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Fernie.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 1.....	12		
Ontario—				
Cornwall.....	Mar. 16-22.....	2		
Hamilton.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28.....	48		
Niagara Falls.....	Feb. 1-28.....	9		
Ottawa.....	Jan. 4-Mar. 22.....	31		
Toronto.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....	8		
Windsor.....	Feb. 9-Mar. 22.....	6		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 22.....	133	1	
Quebec.....	Dec. 15-Mar. 15.....	32		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 12-Mar. 8.....	22		
Chile:				
Punta Arenas.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 30.....	3		Oct. 31, 1 case in vicinity.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
China:				
Amoy.....	Jan. 4-16.....			Present.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 29.....	1	1	
An Kho.....	Jan. 4.....			Epidemic: 2 days' journey from Amoy.
Chungking.....	Nov. 3-Jan. 4.....			Present.
Dalny.....	Jan. 12-18.....	1	1	
Hankow.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 4.....	1		

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China—Continued.				
Harbin.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Hohow.....	Jan. 3.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 22.....	40	30	
Nanking.....	Dec. 7-Feb. 8.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	Nov. 18-Mar. 8.....	30	148	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22.....		4	
Costa Rica: Limon.....	Feb. 1.....	2	2	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 4.....	26	7	Jan. 5-11, 10 cases, with 5 deaths in the district, mainly in Samarang.
Samarang.....	Oct. 4-24.....	57	23	
Do.....	Jan. 5-Feb. 1.....	753	161	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 14.....	20	7	
Cairo.....	Nov. 12-Feb. 11.....	13	4	
Port Said.....	Dec. 3-31.....	1	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 28.....		18	
Nantes.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 8.....	7		
Nice.....	Feb. 1-28.....	2		
Paris.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15.....	40	1	
Germany.....				
				Total: Nov. 24-30, 5 cases not included in report, p. 2231, vol. xxvii; Dec. 1-Mar. 15, 28 cases.
Breslau.....	Jan. 10-25.....	1		
Hamburg.....	Jan. 10-25.....	2		
Gibraltar.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 16.....	3	1	
Great Britain:				
Hull.....	Mar. 8-14.....	1		
Liverpool.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 15.....	3		
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Feb. 9-15.....	15		
Sheffield.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 2.....	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	Feb. 10-22.....	1	2	
Patras.....	Mar. 3-9.....		9	Epidemic.
Piræus.....	Jan. 1-31.....	16		
Honduras: Trujillo.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 22.....	61	19	
Calcutta.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 15.....		19	
Karachi.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 22.....	16	5	
Madras.....	Dec. 1-15.....	26	5	
Rangoon.....	Oct. 1-Feb. 22.....	55	15	
Indo-China: Saigon.....	Aug. 20-Dec. 23.....	3	3	
Italy:				
Palermo.....	Dec. 15-Feb. 15.....	7		
Turin.....	Feb. 3-Mar. 2.....	5		
Japan.....				
				Total, year 1912: Cases, 14; deaths, 1.
Nagasaki.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Taiwan (Formosa).....				Year 1912: Cases, 4.
Yokohama.....	Jan. 1-13.....	2		From s. s. Pera from London via ports.
Malta.....				
	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Mexico.....				
				Feb. 16: Cases, 1,500 to 2,000, with 10 per cent of deaths, mainly along the western coast. Jan. 30-Feb. 16: Present in Aguierre, Cajame, Corral, Esperanza, Navojca, Fuga, and Tarin.
Aguaascalientes.....	Dec. 9-Mar. 23.....		24	
Chihuahua.....	do.....		19	
Durango.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 28.....		117	
Guadalaajara.....	Jan. 5-Mar. 22.....	10		
Juarez.....	Mar. 1.....	1		
Mazatlan.....	Jan. 1-7.....	2		
Mexico.....	Nov. 17-Feb. 15.....	75	22	
Salina Cruz.....	Nov. 17-Mar. 22.....	8	3	
San Luis Potosi.....	Sept. 15-Feb. 1.....	6	2	
Sonora—				
Agua Zarca.....	Jan. 30.....	2		
Nogales.....	do.....	1		
Veracruz.....	Jan. 26-Mar. 8.....	11	1	1 case imported from Pasco del Macho.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from Dec. 27, 1912, to Apr. 11, 1913—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands: Rotterdam.....	Dec. 22-28.....		1	
Newfoundland: St. Johns.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 15....	6		
Peru:				
Callao.....	Sept. 1-14.....			Present.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Mollendo.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 7....	5	1	
Salaverry.....	Dec. 4-11.....	1		
Philippine Islands: Manila.....	Dec. 21.....			1 case removed from s. s. Mauban to the San Lazaro Hospital. Third quarter, 1912; Cases, 9; deaths, 0.
Portugal: Lisbon.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 22....	33		
Roumania.....				Total, Oct 1-31: Cases, 6.
Russia:				
Batoum.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Libau.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 4....	2		
Moscow.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 8....	14	5	
Odessa.....	Nov. 17-Jan. 18..	8	3	
St. Petersburg.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 15..	109	13	
Warsaw.....	Sept. 22-Dec. 28..	29	7	
Riga.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Siberia—				
Omisk.....	Jan. 1-27.....	7		
Vladivostok.....	Dec. 15-28.....	4	1	
Do.....	Jan. 1-13.....	4		
Servia: Belgrade.....	Dec. 22-28.....	2		
Siam: Bangkok.....	Nov. 10-Jan. 4....		5	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	Dec. 1-31.....		40	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....		19	No longer epidemic.
Barcelona.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 21....		156	
Cádiz.....	Nov. 1-Dec 31....		7	
Madrid.....	do.....		34	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....		42	
Malaga.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Seville.....	do.....		27	
Do.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 28....		25	
Valencia.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 15..	87	2	
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	Nov. 24-Feb. 15..	8	4	
Sweden: Stockholm.....	Oct. 8-21.....	3		
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Aargau.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 18..	2		
Basel.....	Nov. 14-Mar. 15..	37		
Grisons.....	Dec. 1-Feb. 1....	15		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	Dec. 8-Mar. 15....	77	12	
Damascus.....	Mar. 8.....			Present.
Mersina.....	Mar. 9-19.....	2	1	
Smyrna.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 14..		5	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	Dec. 1-Mar. 15....		148	
Union of South Africa:				
Durban.....	Feb. 2-8.....	1		Imported.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		Last previous case in May, 1912. Feb. 18, present.
Do.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
West Indies:				
Barbados.....	Mar. 8.....	1		From Grenada.
Grenada.....	do.....	3		In vicinity of St. Georges.
Zanzibar.....	Nov. 8-Feb. 7....	22	3	

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KENTUCKY.

Tuberculosis—Board of Commissioners—Creation and Duties of. (Laws of 1912, Chap. 111, Approved Mar. 18.)

The following four sections are a part of the law published in last week's issue on pages 709 to 716

SECTION 25. The fiscal court of any county in lieu of providing for the erection of a district sanatorium for tuberculosis, may contract with the district board of trustees of any other district where such sanatorium has been constructed for the care and treatment of the residents of such county who are suffering from tuberculosis, and the fiscal court of the county in which such patients reside shall pay to the sanatorium of the district receiving such patients the actual cost incurred in their care and treatment and other necessaries, and shall also pay for their transportation, and shall pay such further sum to such sanatorium as the board of trustees may under proper rules and regulations provide.

SEC. 26. The Kentucky State Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners and all sanatoria established under this act shall at all reasonable times keep open for the inspection of the State inspector and examiner all of its records and books of accounts.

SEC. 27. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby expressly repealed.

SEC. 28. If any section of this act shall be held to be invalid, such fact shall not affect any other section of this act, it being the intention of the general assembly in enacting this act to enact each section separately, and, if any proviso or exception contained in any section of this act shall be held to be invalid, such fact shall not affect the remaining portion of said section, it being the intention of the legislature to enact each section of this act and each proviso and exception thereto separately.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Foodstuffs—Production and protection of—Bread to be wrapped in paper before leaving bakery. (Chap. 15, Laws of 1911.—Regulations State Board of Health—Supreme Court decision.)

CHAPTER 15, LAWS OF 1911.

SECTION 1. The existence or maintenance of any unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary condition or practice in any establishment or place where food is produced, manufactured, stored, or sold, or of any car or vehicle used for the transportation or distribution thereof, is forbidden.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of this act the term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound, and all substance and ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

And for the further purpose of this act unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary conditions or practices shall be deemed to exist if the floors, side walls, and ceilings are not properly constructed and maintained subservient with this requirement; or if food in the process of production, storage, sale, or distribution is unnecessarily exposed to flies, dust, or dirt, or to the products of decomposition or fermentation incident to such production, storage, sale, or distribution; or if any person is being permitted to use as a sleeping room any place where food is prepared for sale, stored, served, or sold; or if any employer shall knowingly permit or suffer any person who is affected with consumption, tuberculosis, or any other communicable disease to work in such place; or if there is any other condition or practice which shall be deemed as endangering the wholesomeness of food.

SEC. 3. The State board of health, or its inspectors or special agents designated for that purpose, shall have full power and authority at all times to enter and inspect every building, room, or other place occupied or used for the production, storage, sale, or distribution of food, and all utensils and appurtenances relating thereto. And if any person, firm, or corporation is found to be violating any of the provisions of this act, then the State board of health shall issue an order to the aforesaid to abate the condition or practice in violation, within such time as may be deemed reasonably sufficient therefor. Such order shall be transmitted by registered mail, and the receipt of the Post Office Department therefor shall be prima facie evidence of its receipt by the person or persons affected.

SEC. 4. The State board of health is empowered to make all necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act; and it shall be the duty of local boards of health to assist in carrying out the provisions of this chapter whenever so requested by the State board of health.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, company, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act and failing to comply with the lawful orders and requirements of the State board of health duly made and provided in sections 3 and 4 of this act, or whoever hinders or obstructs any inspector in the pursuit of his lawful duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10.

SEC. 6. All fines collected for the violation of this act shall be paid to the State treasurer.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force upon its passage.

REGULATIONS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH ADOPTED MAY 9, 1911.

1. Under the provisions of this act (chap. 15, Laws of 1911) the existence or maintenance of any unsanitary condition or practice in any bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, dairy, dairy barn, milk depot, grocery, meat market, fruit store, ice-cream plant, packing or slaughter house, cold-storage plant, drug store (beverages and confectionery), hotel and restaurant kitchen or dining room, or in any doorway or sidewalk where food may be displayed or stored, or in any car or vehicle used for the transportation or distribution of food, is forbidden.

2. The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, creamery, cheese factory, slaughterhouse, ice-cream plant, hotel and restaurant kitchen, shall be well plastered, wainscoted, or sealed with metal or lumber, and shall be oil painted or kept well limewashed, and all interior woodwork in such places shall be kept well oiled, or painted with oil paints and be kept washed clean; and every room, basement, or cellar in which food is produced, stored, or sold shall have a suitable floor of cement, tile, brick, wood, or other nonabsorbent material which can be flushed and washed clean.

3. The doors, windows, and other openings of every food-producing or distributing establishment during the fly season shall be fitted with self-closing screen doors and window screens, which shall be maintained in good repair.

4. Toilet rooms shall be separate and apart from the room or rooms in which food is being handled. Such toilet rooms shall be provided with independent ventilation and shall be kept clean at all times. All persons engaged in handling food shall, before commencing work or after visiting the toilet, wash their hands. The clothing and persons of such employees shall be clean.

5. All refuse, dirt, and waste products subject to decomposition shall be removed daily; and all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, cans, and other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and all knives, saws, cleavers, and other utensils and machinery used in connection with the preparation or handling of food shall be maintained in a cleanly condition.

6. Cuspidors shall be provided wherever necessary and each cuspidor shall be emptied and thoroughly washed daily with disinfectant solution. No person shall expectorate on the floors or sidewalks of any place where food is handled. The use of tobacco in the workrooms of any bakery, creamery, dairy, milk depot, ice-cream plant, or in any hotel or restaurant kitchen is forbidden; nor shall any such place be used as a sleeping room.

7. No person afflicted with tuberculosis (consumption), typhoid (convalescent or "carrier"), venereal disease, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or with any other communicable disease shall be permitted to work in any place where food is produced or distributed.

8. Fruits, vegetables, meats, sea foods, confectionery, bakers' products, or any other articles of food must not be displayed or stored on the sidewalk or outside the place of business, or in any open door or window, or be transported upon any public or private way unless such products are covered by cases of glass, wood, metal, paper, or other approved covering; and all such cases or containers, or the supports for food, shall be raised not less than 2 feet above the sidewalk. The covering of fruits with netting will not be deemed a sufficient compliance with this order. But this regulation shall not apply to fruits and vegetables which have to be peeled or cut open before use. Fruit from which decayed portions have been removed shall not be offered for sale.

9. Whereas bread is an article eaten without being subjected to any preparation, and commonly undergoes frequent or objectionable handling and exposure in connection with its distribution, sale, and delivery from bakeries, stores, and wagons, it is ordered that all bread loaves, before removal from the baking room, shall be wrapped in clean, unused paper, unprinted, or printed on one side only. The use of newspapers or of any unclean paper for the wrapping of any articles of food is prohibited.

10. No prepared foodstuffs, such as bakers' goods, confectionery, shelled nuts, etc.; cereal products, such as tapioca, breakfast foods, noodles, etc.; pickled products, such as pickles, chili sauce, chowchow, etc.; fruit products, such as apple butter, jellies, jams, sugared or dried fruits, etc.; meat products, as dried, salted, or smoked fish, veal loaf, pickled pigs' feet, mincemeat, chipped beef, boiled ham, or other foods prepared for eating, or those subject to attack of worms or flies, shall be displayed for sale unless protected from flies, dust, dirt, and any other contamination by some suitable covering.

11. The feeding of offal to hogs, which are confined underneath or immediately adjoining any slaughterhouse, is prohibited; and no hogs shall be kept in close proximity to any place where the business of slaughtering is being conducted.

COURT DECISION SUSTAINING REGULATION REQUIRING WRAPPING OF BREAD.

Hillsborough. No. 1078. State *v.* Normand & a.

Appeal from a conviction in the police court of Manchester charging the defendants with a violation of the provisions of chapter 15, Laws of 1911, in not complying with a rule of the State board of health requiring loaves of bread exposed for sale to be wrapped in paper. The case was tried in the superior court without a jury by Wallace, C. J.,

at the January, 1912, term, resulting in a verdict of guilty. The court found upon the evidence submitted that the rule of the board of health regarding the wrapping of bread is a practicable one and is necessary and reasonable. To this finding the defendants excepted. They also excepted to the ruling that the board was legally authorized to make the rule in question.

James P. Tuttle, attorney general, and Patrick H. Sullivan, county solicitor (Mr. Sullivan orally), for the State.

Thorp & Abbott (Mr. Abbott orally), for the defendants.

Walker, J. Section 1, chapter 15, Laws of 1911, provides that "the existence or maintenance of any unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary condition or practice in any establishment or place where food is produced, manufactured, stored, or sold, or of any car or vehicle used for the transportation or distribution thereof, is forbidden." In section 2 it is provided that "unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary conditions or practices shall be deemed to exist * * * if food in the process of production, storage, sale, or distribution is unnecessarily exposed to flies, dust, or dirt, or to the products of decomposition or fermentation incident to such production, storage, sale, or distribution * * * or if there is any other condition or practice which shall be deemed as endangering the wholesomeness of food." Section 3 gives to the State board of health or its inspectors or agents "full power and authority at all times to enter and inspect every building, room, or other place occupied or used for the production, storage, sale, or distribution of food, and all utensils and appurtenances relating thereto. And if any person, firm, or corporation is found to be violating any of the provisions of this act, then the State board of health shall issue an order to the aforesaid to abate the condition or practice in violation, within such time as may be deemed reasonably sufficient therefor." Section 4 empowers the State board of health "to make all necessary rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act." A penalty is imposed in section 5 for the violation of "any of the provisions of this act" or for the failure of anyone "to comply with the lawful orders and requirements of the State board of health duly made and provided in sections 3 and 4 of this act."

Under this statute the State board of health adopted certain rules and regulations designed to carry out the purpose of the statute, among which is the following: "Whereas bread is an article eaten without being subjected to any preparation, and commonly undergoes frequent and objectionable handling and exposure in connection with its distribution, sale, and delivery from bakeries, stores, and wagons, it is ordered that all bread loaves, before removal from the baking room, shall be wrapped in clean, unused paper, unprinted or printed on one side only. The use of newspapers or of any unclean paper for the wrapping of any article of food is prohibited." The defendants, although requested to do so, refused to comply with this order of the board of health, and being prosecuted under the statute were found guilty. No exception was taken to the form of the complaint, and its sufficiency in this respect must be assumed. Nor is the defendant's exception to the finding that the rule regarding the wrapping of bread is a practical, necessary, and reasonable one, on the ground that it is not supported by the evidence, entitled to much consideration. Much evidence was presented upon the question of the reasonableness of the rule in its application to the bakery business, and the finding or ruling of the court upon that issue seems to be amply justified. The mere fact that the wrapping of the loaves of bread in paper before they are offered for sale is attended with some expense does not prove that the rule is unreasonable. (*Health Department v. Rector*, 145 N. Y., 32, 40, 41.) Evidently the expense is very small in view of the object which the rule was intended to subserve. It is not apparent how that object could be attained at less expense. The wrapping of bread in paper when exposed for sale would seem to be the most feasible way of protecting it from the contamination caused by handling and by the presence of dust and flies, and perhaps other noxious insects. If the board

had the legal authority to make regulations in respect to this subject, the rule in question does not appear to be unreasonable.

But the defendants insist that as the legislature can not delegate to individuals the power to legislate (*State v. Hayes*, 61 N. H., 264), it could not for that reason authorize the board of health to decide that such a rule was desirable and to impose its observance upon the people of the State. It is claimed that such procedure is an attempt to delegate legislative power. If that position is sound, the rule is invalid and the defendants were illegally convicted. If the legislature had incorporated in the statute the substance of the rule requiring bakers to wrap their bread in paper before offering it for sale, the statute would have been a constitutional exercise of the police power for the protection of the public health. Unless it is clear that a statute purporting to have been enacted for the protection of the public health and public morals has no relation to those objects, it can not be set aside as unconstitutional and void. (*State v. Roberts*, 74 N. H., 476.) It is said in that case (p. 479) that the power of the legislature "to regulate, restrain, and prohibit whatever is injurious to the public health and morals is universally recognized, and nowhere more distinctly than in this State." If upon a reasonable construction of the act there appears to be some substantial reason why the observance of its provisions will promote the public health, it will be sustained as a valid exercise of the police power. (*State v. Ramseyer*, 73 N. H., 31, 36.) "The constitutional authority of the legislature in the exercise of the police power of the State to enact such regulations as are deemed reasonably necessary for the security and protection of the lives and health of all persons within the State is unquestioned." (*State v. Forcier*, 65 N. H., 42.) For other illustrations of the recognized extent of the police power see *State v. White* (64 N. H., 48); *State v. Campbell* (64 N. H., 402); *State v. Marshall* (64 N. H., 549); *State v. Pennoyer* (65 N. H., 113); *State v. Griffin* (69 N. H., 1).

One of the evident purposes of the legislature as disclosed by the act in question was to secure greater cleanliness in food when exposed for sale and to protect the public health, so far as practicable, from the danger incident to the unclean and insanitary conditions to which food is often exposed; and to be more specific it is declared in section 2 that such conditions "shall be deemed to exist * * * if food in the process of production, storage, sale, or distribution is unnecessarily exposed to flies, dust, or dirt." In view of the well-recognized medical facts that the germs of disease are distributed by flies when they come in contact with food designed for human consumption, like loaves of bread, and that typhoid fevers are often traced to that cause, it is clear that the statute has direct reference to the public health. Such a condition or practice is a constant danger to the health of the community, and the statute was enacted to protect the people from that danger and if enforced it would manifestly have that effect. Hence, it is within the police power of the legislature and is a constitutional enactment so far as its purpose is concerned. (*Watertown v. Mayo*, 109 Mass., 315, 319; *State v. Cate*, 58 N. H., 240.)

As it is clear that if the statute had contained the rule in question it would have been a valid provision, it remains to consider whether the fact that it was made by the board of health under a delegated power from the legislature renders it invalid as a rule. The statute is complete in itself. It in effect declares that bread unnecessarily exposed to flies and dirt is a public menace and provides a penalty for the infringement of any of the provisions of the act. But to secure an efficient enforcement of the act and to accomplish the legislative purpose the State board of health is charged with the enforcement of the law, and for that purpose it is authorized "to make all necessary rules and regulations." This provision was not intended to authorize the board to legislate or to add to, change, or modify the statute. It was not intended as a delegation of legislative power. The "rules and regulations" were to be such as might be deemed necessary "for the enforcement of this act." In order to prevent flies from congregating on the loaves of bread in bakers' shops and

in their carts, one of the objects the legislature had in mind, some general rule, if a feasible one could be devised, was necessary for the practical enforcement of the act. And when the board of health made the rule requiring loaves of bread to be wrapped in paper they were not legislating, but merely exercising a power conferred upon them by the State as administrative officers.

It was their duty to enforce the law and the rule they promulgated in the exercise of their power was a means they adopted for the accomplishment of that purpose. They merely devised a reasonable and effective method by which the legislative purpose could be carried out.

The delegation of such power is not unusual. The State board of cattle commissioners is authorized to make such "regulations as the board deems necessary to exclude or arrest" diseases in cattle. (P. S., c. 113, s. 5.) Each board of medical examiners "may make any by-laws and rules, not inconsistent with law, necessary in performing its duties." (Laws 1897, c. 63, s. 3.) The inspector of steamboats may make rules and regulations. (P. S., c. 119, s. 3; Laws 1899, c. 82, s. 1.) Similar power is given to the commissioners of pilotage. (P. S., c. 120, s. 2.) And numerous other instances might be cited of power given to public administrative officers to make rules for the enforcement of specific laws.

If such rules are not unreasonable and if they are not repugnant to the laws of the State or the Constitution, they are usually upheld as the exercise of power specially conferred by the legislature for the more efficient enforcement of the statutes to which they relate. "As the possessor of the law-making power" the legislature "may confer authority and impose duties upon others and regulate the exercise of their several functions. It may pass general laws for that purpose, giving them expressly or by necessary implication an incidental discretion to employ the proper means to fill up and regulate the details for themselves and subordinates, though the exercise of that discretion be quasi judicial. * * * The true distinction is between the delegation of power to make the law, which involves a discretion as to what the law shall be, and conferring an authority or discretion as to its execution, to be exercised under and in pursuance of the law. The first can not be done; to the latter no valid objection can be made." (I Lewis' Sutherl. Stat. Const. s. 88.) "It can not be said that every grant of power to executive or administrative boards or officials involving the exercise of discretion and judgment, must be considered a delegation of legislative authority. While it is necessary that a law, when it comes from the law-making power, should be complete, still there are many matters relating to method or details which may be, by the legislature, referred to some designated ministerial officer or body. All such matters fall within the domain of the right of the legislature to authorize an administrative board or body to adopt ordinances, rules, by-laws, or regulations in aid of the successful execution of some general statutory provision." (*Blue v. Beach*, 155 Ind., 121, 132.) In that case it was held that under a general statutory authority to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases a rule of the State board of health upon the subject of vaccination was not legislation. In *Isenhour v. State* (157 Ind., 517), it was held that a provision of the pure-food law that the board of health should adopt measures necessary to facilitate the law's enforcement and prepare rules regulating minimum standards of foods and defining specific adulterations, was not a delegation of legislative power.

"Congress can not delegate its power to make law; but it can make a law to delegate a power to an administrative officer to determine a fact or condition of affairs in regard to which the law makes its own action depend." (*Dastervignes v. United States*, 122 Fed. Rep., 30, 34; S. C., 58 C. C. A., 346.) In *Butterfield v. Stranahan* (192 U. S., 470), it was held that where a statute acts on a subject as far as practicable and only leaves to executive officials the duty of bringing about the result pointed out and provided for, it is not unconstitutional as vesting executive officers with legislative powers, and that an act of Congress to prevent the importation of impure

and unwholesome tea is not unconstitutional because the power conferred to established standards is legislative and not delegable to administrative officers. These principles have been applied in a great number of cases among which are the following: (*Arms v. Ayer*, 192 Ill., 601; *United States v. Bailey*, 9 Pet., 238; *Field v. Clark* 143 U. S., 649; *Commonwealth v. Plaisted*, 148 Mass., 375; *Brodbyne v. Revere*, 182 Mass., 598; *Hurst v. Warner*, 102 Mich., 238; *State v. Thompson*, 160 Mo., 333; *Health Department v. Rector*, 145 N. Y., 32.)

It may be admitted that where the statute is incomplete as legislation and authorizes an executive board to decide what shall and what shall not be deemed an infringement of the law (*State v. Burdge*, 95 Wis., 390; *Schaezlein v. Cabaniss*, 135 Cal., 466), or where its authorization is general and the board makes a rule which conflicts with other statutory or constitutional rights (*Potts v. Breen*, 167 Ill., 67; *Commonwealth v. Drew*, 208 Mass., 493) the action of the board can not be sustained; but in the present case the statute, as we have before noted, makes the practice of bakers unnecessarily exposing their bread to flies, dust, and dirt a nuisance, and merely authorizes the board of health to adopt and enforce such regulations as will result in the abatement of the nuisance. No discretion is vested in the board to determine whether such exposure of bread is or is not a nuisance or what the penalty shall be for such exposure. The board is merely authorized to abate the nuisance declared to exist by the lawmaking power, and for this purpose, that is, the enforcement of the law, to make reasonable rules and regulations, for the violation of which, resulting in the continuance of the nuisance, a penalty is imposed. Nor is the rule in conflict with any existing statute.

If the defendants had prevented the nuisance by adopting some other precaution than that of wrapping their bread in paper, it may be they would not have been subject to prosecution for not complying with the rule; but they did not attempt to abate the nuisance in any effective way, but persisted in maintaining a condition of things about their shop and carts which the legislature had prohibited. They were violators of the statute and became amenable to the penalty prescribed. (*Morford v. Board of Health*, 61 N. J. L., 386, 391; *Freund*, Pol. Power, s. 34.)

Exceptions overruled.

All concurred.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Sanitary Divisions—Establishment of. (Act No. 2156, enacted Feb. 6, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Provincial boards are hereby authorized, for the purposes of health administration, to divide their Provinces into sanitary divisions, which may comprise one or more municipalities, and these divisions shall become effective in a Province whenever their organization has been agreed to by at least two-thirds of the municipal councils concerned: *Provided*, That to dissolve such sanitary division the vote of two-thirds of the municipalities concerned shall be necessary. Any group of municipalities joined to constitute a sanitary division may have a divisional board of health organized in accordance with the provisions of act No. 308, relative to the organization of municipal boards of health.

There shall be for each division a president who shall be appointed by the director of health from among the persons proposed by the municipal councils concerned and recommended by the provincial board. The powers, duties, and remuneration of such president shall be fixed in the manner hereinafter provided. The president of a sanitary division shall be a duly qualified physician and shall fulfill his duties under the immediate supervision of the district health officer: *Provided*, That in emergency conditions, of the existence of which the director of health shall judge, persons with qualifications satisfying the director of health may be appointed to act temporarily as presidents of municipal sanitary divisions.

Sec. 2. The president of a sanitary division shall reside in the municipality the location of which, in the judgment of the district health officer, will afford the greatest facilities for the proper discharge of his duties.

Sec. 3. The powers and duties of the president of a sanitary division shall be as follows:

(a) He shall, subject to the direction of the district health officer and the divisional board of health, exercise general supervision over the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the division, including the public and private premises therein, and shall enforce all sanitary laws and regulations and shall cause to be prosecuted all violators of sanitary laws and regulations and shall enforce all regulations made by the director of health.

He shall have the power and authority to abate any nuisance endangering the public health and to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality and to enforce any quarantine regulations applying to a municipal district.

(b) He shall provide himself with the necessary appliances and also the instruments for all emergency cases, medical, surgical, and obstetrical.

(c) He shall draft and recommend to the municipal councils of his division the necessary ordinances for the enforcement of the provisions of paragraphs (k), (l), (m), (n), (p), (q), and (r) of section 39 of the municipal code.

(d) He shall inspect at least weekly, and as much oftener as may be necessary, each of the municipalities in his division, and shall give free consultation to the indigent poor in each municipality for at least two hours weekly in the local municipal building or any other local available building found to be more suitable.

(e) He shall, when requested, attend personally and gratuitously all cases of dystocic labor among the poor, and when necessary shall request the assistance of the president of the nearest sanitary division.

(f) He shall prepare and forward to the district health officer the quarterly report and other health reports of each municipality within his division.

(g) He shall keep such records and statistics as may be required by the district health officer.

(h) He shall carry out, and when so directed he shall supervise the work of vaccination and disinfection in his division.

(i) He shall visit any house or place where any person is suffering or is dead of a dangerous, communicable disease and shall carry out the prescribed and other measures necessary to prevent the spread of such disease. He shall, whenever practicable, furnish free medicines to indigent patients, and when requested he shall render, free of charge, medical services to all Government officers and employees, to all persons in custody, and to other persons entitled to such service.

(j) In the case of accidents or serious injuries received by an indigent person whose condition is such as not to allow of removal to the municipal building, he shall when requested afford free treatment at the person's own house or elsewhere.

(k) Whenever required by the director of health he shall cooperate with the presidents of other sanitary divisions in the suppression of any epidemic.

(l) He shall when requested by the district health officer examine the bodies of persons who die without medical attendance in his division, and shall issue the necessary certificate of death.

(m) He shall, once a year, or more frequently if necessary, give in each of the barrios or other convenient areas of his sanitary division a public lecture in the local dialect, either directly or through an interpreter, on medical and sanitary subjects of local importance.

(n) He shall, whenever so directed by the district health officer, attend the conferences of presidents of sanitary divisions which the district health officer is hereby authorized to call.

SEC. 4. There shall be maintained in every municipality a suitable stock of drugs and medical supplies under the charge and responsibility of the president of the sanitary division. From any such stock articles may be sold at cost plus the necessary reasonable surcharge to cover cost of preparation and losses due to transportation, deterioration, or other causes. The permanent value of such stock at any dispensary shall not exceed 250 pesos. The sale of medicines from the public stock shall be prohibited whenever a pharmacy is opened by a pharmacist or other person legally authorized to sell medicines in the locality, and whenever such pharmacy is opened the municipal supplies shall be used exclusively for public free service.

SEC. 5. Each municipality of a sanitary division shall have one or more sanitary inspectors, appointed by the provincial board on the recommendation of the district health officer after consulting with the president of the sanitary division; except in cases of emergency such appointees shall be selected in accordance with the requirements of the director of civil service: *Provided*, That with the approval of the director of health persons who have previous to the passage of this law held the position of president of a municipal board of health, not *ex officio*, may be appointed sanitary inspectors without previous examination; likewise undergraduates of medicine and persons now holding the office of sanitary inspector.

The duties and powers of sanitary inspectors shall be determined by the district health officer of the province in conference with the presidents of the local sanitary divisions.

SEC. 6. Each municipality shall set aside each year an amount not less than 5 per cent nor more than 10 per cent from its general funds and each provincial board shall set aside a like amount from its general funds, which amount, added to that appropriated by the municipalities under its jurisdiction, shall constitute a special fund to be known as "health fund": *Provided*, That municipalities whose general funds do not exceed 3,000 pesos a year shall, upon application to the director of health, be exempted from the requirements of this section and shall in such case not be entitled to the benefits of this act.

The health fund thus created shall be deposited with the provincial treasurer and shall be used only for the purpose of paying the salaries and traveling expenses of presidents, subordinate officers and employees of the sanitary divisions of the province, and for the purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and disinfectants to be distributed among the municipalities concerned for sanitary and other medical purposes: *Provided*, That if at the close of the fiscal year there shall remain any balance in the health fund, provincial boards are hereby authorized to accumulate such balances from year to year for the purpose of establishing hospitals, benevolent institutions in the province, or of carrying out other permanent sanitary improvements: *Provided, further*, That whenever in the course of official service any president of a sanitary division travels to visit or attend any pay client or patient, he shall not be entitled to reimbursement for any traveling expenses incurred in this latter regard and shall state in a sworn voucher to accompany his claim for reimbursement that the claim does not include any such expense.

SEC. 7. The provincial boards shall, in accordance with recommendation of the district health officer, when approved by the director of health, fix the salaries of the presidents of sanitary divisions and other sanitary employees of the Province: *Provided*, That the salaries of presidents of sanitary divisions shall not be less than 1,200 pesos per annum nor more than 3,600 pesos per annum.

SEC. 8. Traveling expenses of presidents of sanitary divisions and other sanitary employees on official business shall be regulated by the district health officer of the Province, with the approval of the provincial board.

SEC. 9. Leave of absence due to illness or other cause shall be allowed under such conditions as the provincial authorities and the district health officer may approve:

Provided, That during epidemics no leave shall be granted without the approval of the director of health. In case of illness or authorized absence the president of a sanitary division may, with the approval of the district health officer, arrange with the president of another sanitary division to act in his stead, such service to be without additional salary; in such cases the president so acting shall recover the traveling expenses and per diems to which the regular incumbent of the position is entitled. In the event of any officer refusing to render such service the district health officer shall designate for duty such president as he deems fit.

SEC. 10. Presidents of sanitary divisions and sanitary inspectors shall not be removed from office without an investigation made by the provincial board and the health officer of the district. In any such investigation the accused shall be given an opportunity to defend himself before final action is taken, and he shall also have a right of appeal to the director of health, who may confirm, rescind, or vary the decision of the provincial board.

SEC. 11. Presidents of sanitary divisions under this act shall, within their divisions, exercise all the powers conferred on presidents of municipal boards of health under existing laws relating to public health.

SEC. 12. Any person violating any regulation made under the provisions of this act, or made under the provisions of the sanitary laws of the Philippine Islands, or violating a written order issued under such regulations, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding 100 pesos. The procedure for the prosecution of the violations penalized by this section shall be that provided for by existing laws.

SEC. 13. All parts of act No. 308 which are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be held to limit the existing powers of the director of health, and that all the functions and duties under this act shall be under his supervision.

SEC. 14. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section 1, act No. 1945 of the Philippine Legislature, and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Sanitarium and Bathing Establishment—Construction of, at Boloc-Boloc (Act No. 2158, Enacted Feb. 6, 1912).

SECTION 1. The construction of a sanitarium and bathing establishment at Boloc-Boloc, near the springs of the same name, situate in the municipality of Barili, Province of Cebu, is hereby authorized and directed for the purpose of providing and maintaining an adequate service and to admit and provide accommodations for persons visiting the springs. Subject to the recommendations of the provincial board and to the approval of the secretary of the interior, the consulting architect shall prepare the plans for the said bathing establishment and sanitarium, and the director of health shall select an adequate site for the latter.

SEC. 2. There shall be at Boloc-Boloc, at the expense of the appropriations for the bureau of health, a resident physician, who shall be appointed by the Governor General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, at a salary not exceeding 3,600 pesos per annum. The said physician shall, in accordance with the orders and directions of the director of health, have charge of the sanitarium and manage the bathing establishment, give advice and, if necessary, gratuitous attendance to the indigent sick. The said physician shall designate the duties of the employees authorized and see that they properly perform the same and shall have in his charge, besides the building of the sanitarium and bathing establishment, such personal property and other supplies and material as he may receive for use in the said buildings. He shall have in his charge the medicines sent him by the director of health and shall fill all prescriptions requested to be filled, for which services he shall collect a minimum charge of 50 centavos, and the proceeds from such services and all other

funds that he may receive under this act shall be covered by him into the insular treasury.

SEC. 3. The provincial board shall have power to make the necessary provision for the construction, with the funds authorized by law, of a wagon road from the población of the municipality of Barili to the site of the Boloc-Boloc Springs, trace new streets and extend such of the existing streets as it may see fit, and make any other improvements it may deem necessary within the zone reserved by the Governor General for the purposes of this act; and may, with the approval of the Governor General, expropriate the property necessary therefor.

Disease-breeding pests—Appropriation for the eradication of (act No. 2178, enacted Mar. 16, 1912).

SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the insular treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of 10,000 pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the bureau of science for the eradication of disease-breeding pests in the Mountain Province.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Secondhand Clothing—Sale of (ordinance adopted July 23, 1912).

SEC. 35. In addition to the tax imposed, all dealers in the city of Alexandria in cast-off or secondhand clothing shall be required to execute a bond with good security, each in the penalty of not less than \$200 payable to the city auditor, with condition that they bring no filthy or secondhand clothing infected with disease, or cast-off or secondhand clothing from any State, county, or city infected with cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, or any other contagious disease, into or within the limits of the city of Alexandria, and in case any dealer or dealers shall bring or offer for sale in this city any stock of cast-off or secondhand clothing, such dealer or dealers shall be required to show, if need be, that such cast-off or secondhand clothing has been properly umigated and cleaned; and the stock of such dealers shall be subject to the inspection of the health officer of the city at any time, and said health officer shall have authority to order the fumigation of said goods if in his judgment deemed best, and the destruction of all such if found necessary after the same have been inspected or passed upon by the board of health; but such destruction of cast-off or secondhand clothing as herein provided for shall only be made after proper notice to the parties interested and a proper valuation of the goods to be destroyed.

SEC. 36. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, for which punishment is not otherwise provided herein, shall be fined not less than \$1 nor more than \$20.

SEC. 37. All ordinances now in force which are in conflict with the provisions hereof are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage.

BELLEVUE, OHIO.

Clerk, Board of Health—Duties of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The clerk shall attend all meetings of the board and keep a correct record of all its proceedings which shall embrace:

- (a) Motions, resolutions, and rules passed or adopted.
- (b) Bills ordered paid.
- (c) Reports of work performed by the board of health.
- (d) Permits granted to milk and meat dealers.
- (e) All other transactions of importance.

SEC. 2. The clerk shall receive all moneys belonging to the health office, and make monthly deposits with the city treasurer, and he shall keep a cash book and a record of certified death certificates and meat and milk permits issued. He shall keep a record of vaccine virus and antitoxin purchased and of the names of physicians to whom they are issued, and of the heads of families with addresses, for whom antitoxin is issued. He shall keep vital statistics as required by law and the code. He shall keep on file all correspondence and complaints coming before the board. The clerk shall give a bond in the sum of \$200 to be approved by the board.

SEC. 3. The clerk shall exercise executive authority in matters concerning the routine work of the health office in the absence of the health officer, and at all times be under the supervision of the health officer.

SEC. 4. Antitoxin for diphtheria or vaccine virus shall not be dispensed in any other manner than accordance with regulations in this code, excepting to meet an actual emergency and then only by issuing to a physician on condition that he replace

within 10 days the amount of antitoxin or vaccine virus procured. When a citizen in whose family free diphtheria antitoxin was used proposes to pay for the same, the rate to be charged shall correspond to the cost of the antitoxin.

The clerk shall keep a record of such transactions.

Fruits and Vegetables—Protection, Care, and Sale (Reg., Bd. of H., March 21, 1912.)

SEC. 1. Inspection—Confiscation.—It shall and is hereby made the duty of the health officer to inspect fruits, vegetables, and berries which may be offered for sale within the city, and to cause the arrest and punishment of any person who shall violate any provision of this code. The health officer is authorized and directed to immediately confiscate and destroy any such berries, fruits, or vegetables when offered for sale in violation of this code.

SEC. 2. Decayed vegetables, etc.—No person shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, any decayed or damaged vegetables or fruit.

SEC. 3. Forbidden food products.—No person shall manufacture, or shall bring into the city for sale, or shall sell or offer for sale, breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confections, or other articles of food:

(a) Containing any substance which lowers, depreciates, or injuriously affects its quality, strength, purity, or wholesomeness.

(b) Containing any cheaper or inferior substance than it is represented to contain.

(c) Which is in imitation of or sold under the name of any other article.

(d) From which any valuable or necessary ingredient has been abstracted or omitted.

(e) Which is colored, coated, polished, powdered or by any other means is made to appear of greater value than it is.

SEC. 4. Protection from dirt, etc.—No person shall expose, sell, or offer for sale any breadstuffs, cake, pastry, candy, confectionery, lunch, or dried fruit, outside of any building, in any open window or doorway, or on any sidewalk, street, alley, or thoroughfare, except they be covered so as to thoroughly protect them from dust, dirt, and flies.

SEC. 5. Butter and cheese to be protected.—No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any butter or cheese, except the same be covered so as to protect it thoroughly from dust, dirt, and flies.

SEC. 6. Permits.—Any person now engaged in the business of selling fruit, vegetables, or other foodstuffs, or meats, fish, or fowl from any wagon or other vehicle, in any street or alley within the city, or any hereafter, before engaging in such business, shall take out a permit from the board of health to conduct such business, and shall comply with all the conditions of said permit and with the rules and regulations prescribed in this code.

SEC. 7. Unwholesome fruit, etc.—No person shall sell, or offer to sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any unripe, overripe, decayed, or unwholesome fruit or vegetables.

SEC. 8. Fruit in domestic apartments.—No person shall use, or permit to be used, for the purpose of ripening any fruit or vegetables, any room or part thereof, or any apartment occupied for domestic purposes; nor shall any person sell, expose, or offer for sale any fruit or vegetables so as aforesaid ripened; nor shall any fruit or vegetables be sold or kept stored for sale in any such room or apartment.

SEC. 9. Fruits in old boxes.—No person shall keep for sale, or sell or offer for sale, fruits and berries in old or dirty boxes; berries and fruits shall be packed in new, clean boxes.

SEC. 10. Cleanliness.—Every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any store, market stall, vegetable wagon, or other place where any meat, fish, confectionery, fruit, or vegetables designed for human food, is held or stored for sale shall put and keep such store, market stall, or other place, and its appurtenances in a clean and wholesome condition.

Ice—Source and Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 4464. *Regulation of the sale of ice for domestic purposes.*—That no ice shall be cut for the purpose of being sold or used for domestic purposes in municipalities from any pond, lake, creek, or river within the limits of any such municipality, unless a permit therefor shall first be obtained from the board of health thereof. No person or persons shall sell or deliver any ice in a municipality for domestic purposes without first obtaining a permit therefor from the board of health. Such board may refuse a permit or revoke a permit granted when in its judgment such ice would be detrimental to public health. (O. L., v. 95, p. 330.)

SEC. 1. All persons or firms granted permits under the provisions of this section shall pay an annual fee of \$5 for the same.

SEC. 2. *Impure ice.*—No person shall manufacture, or shall bring into the city for sale, or sell, or offer for sale any ice:

(a) Containing more than five-tenths parts albuminoid ammonia in 1,000,000.

(b) Containing any pathogenic bacteria.

(c) Containing bacteria of the colon bacillus group.

(d) Having a loss on ignition at red heat of a volume greater than one-half of the total volume of solids.

SEC. 3. *Ice for cooling only.*—Provided that the provisions of this code shall not apply to any ice cut or sold under the name of "ice for cooling purposes only."

Bakeries—Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., March 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Drainage, plumbing, and ventilation.*—All buildings or rooms occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in the manner directed by the plumbing code of State plumbing code, and all rooms used for the aforesaid shall be ventilated by means of air shafts or windows so as to insure a free circulation of air.

SEC. 2. *Floors, walls, and domestic animals.*—Every room used as a bakery shall have an impervious floor, constructed of cement or tiles laid in cement, or of wood of which all the crevices shall be filled in with putty and the whole surface treated with oil varnish. The inside walls and ceilings shall be plastered and either be painted with oil paint—three coats—or be lime washed every three months; and shall be washed with hot water and soap at least once in every three months. When lime washed, the lime washing shall be renewed at least once in every three months. The furniture and utensils in such room shall be arranged so that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in a thoroughly sanitary and clean condition. No domestic or pet animals shall be allowed in a room used as a biscuit, bread, pie, or cake bakery, or in any room in such bakery where the flour or meal products are stored.

SEC. 3. *Storage.*—The manufactured flour and meal products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves, and all other places for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

SEC. 4. *Toilet rooms.*—Every such bakery shall be provided with the proper wash-room, dressing room, and water-closet apart from the bake room or rooms where the manufacture of such products is conducted, and no water-closet, privy, or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with the bake room or any bakery, hotel, or restaurant.

SEC. 5. *Sleeping rooms.*—Every sleeping room for persons employed in every bakery shall be kept separate from the rooms or room where flour or meal products are manufactured or stored.

SEC. 6. *Diseased employees and cleanliness.*—No employer, employee, or other person who is affected with tuberculosis or with any venereal disease or other communicable disease will be permitted to work in any bakeshop or in any restaurant or boarding house, and every employer is required to maintain himself and his employees in a clean condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling, or sale of such food prod-

ucts. Every washstand in any bakery shall be furnished with clean towels at all times.

SEC. 7. *Cleanliness of vehicles*.—All vehicles from which any bread or other bakery products are sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other sources of contamination.

SEC. 8. *Screens*.—From April 1 to December 1 windows and doors of all bakeries shall be provided with sound screens of mesh sufficiently fine to keep out flies and insects.

Ice Cream Parlors and Soda Fountains. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Sanitary conditions*.—Sanitary conditions in ice-cream parlors and places where soda fountains are in operation, for the enforcement by the health officer, are declared to exist only when the floors are clean and free from litter and accumulated dirt; when the side walls and ceilings are free from cobwebs, dust, and accumulated dirt; when the counters, shelves, drawers, and bins are clean; when refrigerators and soda fountains are free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold, and slime. Glassware, spoons, etc., used at a soda fountain shall be thoroughly washed and rinsed in clean water after each using. Soda fountains, sirup cans, and bottles shall be thoroughly washed before refilling. Draft tubes shall be kept clean. Drainage boards, sinks, shelves, etc., on which glasses are placed must be kept clean. Beverages drawn from a fountain or faucet must be free from the danger of chemical action while in contact with lead, copper, or other metals.

Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. *Sanitary condition*.—Sanitary conditions in hotels, restaurants, lunch stands, and boarding houses, kitchens, and dining rooms for the enforcement by the health officer are declared to exist only: When the floors are clean and free from litter and accumulated dirt; when the side walls and ceiling are free from cobwebs and accumulated dirt; when the counters, tables, shelves and sinks, drains, bins, and cabinets are clean; when refrigerators, ice boxes, and cold storage rooms are free from foul and unpleasant odors, mold, or slime; when the doors and windows are properly screened; when dining rooms and kitchens are well lighted and ventilated. Dishes, tableware, and kitchen utensils must be washed and rinsed in clean water after using; food served to customers and then returned to the kitchen or serving room must not again be served; all garbage must be removed daily. Back rooms, back yards, and cellars must be kept clean and free from rubbish and ashes. Cellars, unless properly arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and free from moisture, must not be used for the storage of prepared food unless such foods are in glass or other air-tight container. Spittoons must not be placed in any dining room or other place where food is served. Water-closets must not be located in or immediately in connection with rooms used for preparing or for storing food.

SEC. 2. *Stores and refrigerators*.—Gas ranges, cooks toves, and all devices and utensils employed in cooking or preparing food must be clean. Refrigerators and ice boxes must be drained according to the requirements of the State plumbing code, and kept clean and free from offensive odors.

SEC. 3. *Insects and mice*.—All canned or preserved goods must be removed from the original package when opened. Store rooms, pantries, kitchens, or other places where food is prepared or stored must be well ventilated and free from dampness, roaches, ants, bugs, or other insects, rats or mice.

SEC. 4. *Diseased employees*.—Persons affected with cancers, venereal, or other communicable diseases shall not be employed in any restaurant, hotel, boarding house, or other place where food is served.

SEC. 5. *Permits.*—No person shall sell or keep for sale any prepared food, cooked or uncooked, or any drinks intended for immediate consumption, from any street, alley, or public place, or from any sidewalk, open door, or window, unless such person secure a permit from the board of health to conduct the business of selling such food or drinks by registering his name and business address with the health office and conforming strictly to the conditions named in such permit.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Bakeries—Construction, Operation, and Maintenance. (Ord. No. 2055, Nov. 13, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Any place used for any process of mixing, compounding, or baking, for sale or for purposes of a restaurant, bakery, or hotel, any bread, biscuits, pretzels, crackers, buns, rolls, macaroni, cake, pies, or any food product of which flour or meal is a principal ingredient, shall be deemed a bakery for the purpose of this ordinance: *Provided, however,* That restaurants as defined in the ordinance concerning restaurants in which any of the foregoing food products are mixed and baked for consumption in such restaurants only, on or in ordinary restaurant kitchen stoves or ranges and kitchens or rooms in dwellings where any of the said food products are mixed and baked in an ordinary kitchen stove or range shall not be considered bakeries.

SEC. 2. Every place used as a bakery shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition as to its floors, side walls, ceilings, woodwork, fixtures, tools, machinery, pans, and utensils. All parts of the bakery shall be adequately lighted at all times and shall be ventilated by means of windows and skylights or air shafts or air ducts, or mechanical apparatus, if necessary, so as to insure a free circulation of fresh air at all times. Such ventilating construction and equipment shall be of such character that a complete change of air in all parts of the bakery may be made at least four times each hour: *Provided, however,* That it shall not be necessary to ventilate at such time or in such manner that the process of mixing or the rising of dough shall of necessity be interfered with or prevented.

SEC. 3. The floor of every place used as a bakery shall be constructed of concrete, cement, asphalt, hardwood, or other impervious material, or of tile laid in cement, which floor may, if desired, be covered with a hardwood floor having tight joints; if above the street level, with tight joints, or may be of any impervious material, as above provided. The angles where the floor and walls join shall be made and maintained so as to be rat proof; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the use of a cellar or basement as a bakery.

SEC. 4. Every bakery shall be kept reasonably free from flies, and the doors, windows, and other openings of every such bakery shall, from April 1 to December 1, be fitted with self-closing wire-screen doors and wire window screens. The side walls and ceilings shall be well and smoothly plastered, tiled, or sheathed with metal or wood sheathing and shall be kept in good repair. If made of mill construction with smooth surface, such walls and ceilings need not be sheathed or plastered. All walls and ceilings shall be kept well painted with oil paint, or lime washed or calcimined, and all woodwork shall be kept well painted with oil paint.

SEC. 5. Every such bakery shall be provided with adequate plumbing and drainage facilities, including well ventilated water-closets and impermeable wash sinks on iron supports. No water-closet compartment shall be in or in direct communication with a bakery.

SEC. 6. No person shall sleep or live in any bakery or in the room where flour or meal used in connection therewith, or the food products made therein, are handled or stored. If any sleeping places are located on the same floor as the bakery, they shall be well ventilated, dry, sanitary, and shall not directly communicate with storage room or bakery apartment. No domestic animals shall be permitted in a bakery or place where flour or meal is stored in connection therewith.

SEC. 7. All workmen and employees while engaged in the manufacture or handling of bakery products in a bakery shall provide themselves with slippers or shoes and a suit of washable material, which shall be used for that purpose only. These garments shall at all times be clean.

SEC. 8. Cuspidors of impervious material shall be provided and shall be cleaned daily. No employee or other person shall spit or discharge any substance from the nose, mouth, or any part of the body on the floor or side walls of any bakery or place where food products of such bakery are stored or manufactured.

SEC. 9. The smoking, snuffing, or chewing of tobacco in any bakery is prohibited. Plain notices shall be posted in every bakery forbidding any person to use tobacco or to spit on the floor of such bakery.

SEC. 10. No person who has consumption, scrofula, or any venereal disease, or any contagious or infectious disease, or any communicable or loathsome skin disease shall work in any bakery, and no owner, manager, or person in charge of any bakery shall knowingly require, permit, or suffer such a person to be employed in such bakery, and upon demand shall furnish to the department of health a certificate showing his present state of health, said certificate to be signed by a reputable physician or city physician.

SEC. 11. All rooms for storage of flour or meal for use in connection with any bakery shall be dry and well ventilated, and every bakery and room used for the storage of materials and food products in connection therewith shall be so arranged that the shelves, cupboards, trays, troughs, bins, cases, and all other appliances for handling and storing the same can be easily removed and cleaned. If the floor of any such bakery or room is below the adjacent street level, no such materials or products shall be stored nearer to such floor than 1 foot.

SEC. 12. Every bakery shall be kept free from rats, mice, or vermin at all times.

SEC. 13. No bakery shall be located over or under or within 25 feet of any place or building where horses or cows are housed or maintained or where the processes of rendering, glue making, fertilizer making, and other foul-smelling products are carried on.

SEC. 14. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food is prepared or the finished product before beginning work and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory shall wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

SEC. 15. The health officer and the authorized inspectors and employees of the department of health shall have the right at all times to enter to make such inspections and such record of the condition of any bakery as they may deem necessary, and if such inspection shall disclose a lack of conformity with this ordinance the health officer may require such changes, alterations, or renovations as may be necessary to make such bakery comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 16. All vehicles from which any bread or other bakeshop product is sold shall be kept in a clean condition, and all baskets or other containers in which any of the said products are conveyed through the streets shall be closely covered in a way to exclude dust, flies, and other sources of contamination.

SEC. 17. All bread shall be wrapped in a suitable paper covering and free from all pasters which are attached by any foreign substance.

SEC. 18. Any firm, agent, or employee violating any provision of this ordinance or who neglects or refuses to comply with same shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense and in default of payment shall be committed to the city jail not less than 1 day nor more than 30 days.

SEC. 19. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.

Milk and milk products—Production, care, and sale. (Ord. No. 2056, Nov. 13, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the production, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Des Moines except in accordance with the provisions of the revised laws of Iowa and of acts of the legislature additional thereto, or in amendment thereof, and in compliance with the following rules and regulations of the health department of said city.

SEC. 2. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city of Des Moines from any cow or cows that are not properly cared for, or that have not within one year been examined by competent authority and certified to be free from all diseases dangerous to the public health, or that are kept in a stable that is not in a clean, healthy, and sanitary condition and that is not open to inspection by the health department or the milk inspector at all times.

SEC. 3. No milk shall be produced, kept, sold, or offered for sale in the city of Des Moines unless it has been strained, mixed, and cooled immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Said milk shall not be strained, mixed, or cooled in any room which is not provided with tight walls and floor of such construction as will allow easy and thorough cleaning, or which is not kept constantly clean, or which is occupied by horses, cows, or other animals, or in any room which is used in whole or in part for domestic or sleeping purposes, unless the storage room for milk is separated from the other parts of the building and provision made for the exclusion of outside dust and flies, to the satisfaction of the health department.

SEC. 4. Milk kept for sale in any shop, restaurant, market, bakery, or other establishment shall be stored in a covered cooler box or refrigerator. No vessel containing milk for sale shall be allowed to stand outside of said cooler box or refrigerator, except while a sale of said milk is being made. Every such cooler box or refrigerator shall be properly drained, cleansed, and cared for, and shall be kept only in such locations as shall be approved by the health department.

SEC. 5. The milk inspector shall, under the direction of the health department, investigate and take samples to determine the quality of milk sold, offered, or exposed for sale or intended for sale in this city, and he shall make or cause to be made examinations and inspections thereof to ascertain whether or not adulterated or impure milk is sold, kept, offered, or exposed for sale, or intended for sale in said city, contrary to the statutes of the commonwealth of the State of Iowa, or to the provisions of these rules and regulations. He shall visit dairies supplying milk in and to the inhabitants of the city of Des Moines and all places where milk is stored, kept, or offered for sale, as often as deemed necessary by the health department, and shall report the conditions thereof at the time of such inspection in writing to the health department, as agent for the health department in all matters pertaining to milk, upon the approval and with the consent of the health officer.

SEC. 6. All cans, bottles, or other vessels of any sort used in the production, storage, sale, or distribution of milk in this city shall be cleaned and sterilized with boiling water or steam before they are again used for the same purpose, and all cans, measures, or other utensils made of metal shall be kept free from dents and rust, and there shall be proper appliances for washing all utensils used in the production, mixing, storage, sale, or distribution of milk, and all utensils shall be washed, cleaned, and sterilized with boiling water or steam regularly after being so used. The filling of bottles except at the dairy or creamery is prohibited.

SEC. 7. The water used in washing apparatus and utensils must be from a public water supply, or if from any other source, its use must be subject to the approval of the health department.

SEC. 8. No milk shall be brought into or carried within the city of Des Moines for the purpose of sale which has been carried upon any wagon or vehicle which is not clean and free from offensive odors or upon which swill, refuse, garbage, or decaying, unwholesome, or filthy matter is carried.

SEC. 9. No person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation shall, in the city of Des Moines, sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver any milk, skimmed milk, or cream, which contains more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, or any pathogenetic microorganism.

SEC. 10. Every person engaged in the production, storage, transportation, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk for sale in this city shall notify the health department immediately on the occurrence of any case or cases of infectious or contagious disease, either in himself or his family, or among his employees, or their immediate associates, or within the building or premises where milk is stored, sold, or distributed, and at the same time shall suspend the sale or distribution of milk until authorized to resume the same by the health department. No vessel which has been handled by a person suffering from an infectious disease, or which is on the premises of a person in whose family or household infectious disease exists, shall be removed to hold or convey milk until it has been thoroughly disinfected and sterilized under the supervision of an agent of the health department.

SEC. 11. Bottles or other milk containers shall not be left with any family in which there is a contagious disease, but milk may be delivered to such families by pouring into vessels furnished by said families. No bottle or other container previously left with any family in which a contagious disease occurs shall be removed therefrom except with the consent of the health department.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of enabling the health department to carry out and enforce the provisions of these rules and regulations the milk inspector, acting as the authorized agent of any other qualified inspector or agent of the health department or any member of said board, shall at all times have free access to all barns, stables, dairies, creameries, stores, wagons, and all other buildings or premises in which cattle are kept from which any part of the milk supply of the city of Des Moines is obtained or in which milk is received, kept, bottled, canned, or offered for sale for the purpose of making inspection of said premises, cattle, vehicles, cans, vessels, measures, and other utensils used in conducting the handling, sale, and delivery of milk and for the purpose of taking for analysis or other tests, to determine its quality, samples of milk kept or intended for sale in the city of Des Moines.

SEC. 13. Whoever tests milk or cream which is to be offered for sale in any form, by tasting, shall do so by means of a spoon or piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article, and such spoon, piece of wood, paper, cardboard, or other article shall not again be brought in contact with the milk intended for sale or be used for testing milk until after being thoroughly washed and sterilized. No person shall permit his hands, fingers, lips, or tongue to come in contact with milk intended for sale in any form. All persons engaged in the tasting, mixing, or handling of milk for sale in any form shall, before engaging in such tasting, mixing, or handling, thoroughly clean their hands and finger nails and keep them clean and dry during such tasting, mixing, or handling. No person shall permit his hands while wet to remain or pass over any open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person shall fill a jar, can, or other receptacle with milk while the aforesaid jar, can, or other receptacle is held over an open vessel containing milk intended for sale in any form. No person who has sore throat, diarrhea, or is suffering from any other disturbance of the bowels or has symptoms of infectious or contagious disease shall engage in the handling of milk which is to be offered for sale or which is for sale.

SEC. 14. No urinal, water-closet, or privy shall be located in rooms in which milk is handled or so situated as to pollute the atmosphere of said room.

SEC. 15. Dealers in milk are prohibited from allowing any person or persons not in their employ to loiter about the milk room or handle any vessel or utensil used in the sale and distribution of milk.

SEC. 16. Every person, firm, or corporation in the city of Des Moines engaged in the sale, delivery, or distribution of milk from dairies shall upon request from the health department certify that the above rules are complied with by said dairies.

SEC. 17. Every person who is engaged in the production, sale, delivery, or distribution of milk in the city of Des Moines shall show to the health department upon demand a certificate of good health.

SEC. 18. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment shall be committed to the city jail not exceeding 30 days, and each day's failure to comply with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 19. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 20. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

Meat, Poultry, and Fish—Protection, Care, and Sale. (Ord. No. 2057, Nov. 13, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The owner or manager of any shop or store where meat, poultry, oysters, or fish of any kind are exposed for sale shall see that his person and the persons of his employees or agents, and the premises where such articles are sold are kept scrupulously clean and free from offensive odor.

SEC. 2. Every meat vendor when on duty in the sale of meat must be clad in a white frock or apron extending up to the neck, with sleeves, not to be worn more than two days without laundering.

SEC. 3. No stale or tainted meats or poultry, oysters, or fish of any kind shall be sold or exposed for sale, and no meat, poultry, oysters, or fish shall be sold or exposed for sale which has been treated with any sort of preservatives except salt, smoke, heat, ice, or cold storage.

SEC. 4. No meat of any kind shall be sold or exposed for sale from any animal that was diseased at the time of slaughter.

SEC. 5. Every room where meat, poultry, oysters, or fish are sold or exposed for sale shall be properly and effectually screened so as to prevent the admission of flies.

SEC. 6. No poultry, except live poultry, shall be sold or exposed for sale undrawn.

SEC. 7. Where meats are sold in the same place with groceries there must be separate counters and meat blocks as well as a proper storage for protecting the meat. No dressed meat or poultry shall be hung outside the place of sale exposed to the street atmosphere.

SEC. 8. No meat, dressed poultry, or fish shall be sold or offered for sale which has been conveyed through the streets of the city of Des Moines for a period exceeding two hours, except in cases where continuous refrigeration is provided in transit from May 1 to October 1 of each year, and meat, fish, or dressed poultry shall be properly covered with a suitable covering to protect the same from dirt, flies, and all substances liable to produce contamination.

SEC. 9. No owner or person in charge of any meat, poultry, or fish market or slaughtering or packing house shall require or permit in his employ any person afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, and upon demand shall furnish an acceptable certificate of good health from a reputable practicing physician for any person in his employ.

SEC. 10. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment shall be committed to the city jail not more than 30 days, and each day's failure to comply with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 11. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

Slaughterhouses—Construction, Operation, and Maintenance. (Ord. No. 2058, Nov. 13, 1912.)

SECTION 1. No cattle, swine, sheep, or lambs shall be slaughtered within the city of Des Moines, and no fat shall be rendered, except in private families, for their own use, without a permit granted annually by the health department from January 1, 1913, which permit shall be granted when the regulations contained in this ordinance are complied with. The application for such permit shall be made on a blank furnished by the health department, and shall set forth the location of the slaughterhouse, the material of which it is constructed, the name and residence of the owner or owners, the name and residence of the applicant for permit, the method proposed for disposing of the offal, the water supply, and the accommodation for drainage. Each applicant shall also file an affidavit in which he shall pledge himself to observe all the regulations adopted by the board of health and health department for maintaining sanitation. No new slaughterhouse shall be built or existing slaughterhouse rebuilt, enlarged, or changed without such permit issued by the health department. No such permit shall be issued until the applicant shall file with the department complete plans and specifications of the proposed new or renewed slaughterhouse. No new or renewed slaughterhouse shall have its walls constructed of any other material than brick, stone, concrete, or cement, or its roof of any other material than slate, tile, or metal. No permit for a new slaughterhouse shall be issued except on petition signed by not less than a majority of the owners in interest of real estate situated within a radius of 400 feet of the proposed slaughterhouse. No permit shall be issued unless notice shall be given to the owners of real estate as above at least three weeks before final action is taken by the health department.

SEC. 2. The floors of all places where animals are slaughtered must be paved with asphalt, cement, or other impervious material, so constructed as to prevent leakage into the soil beneath. Wood floors are hereby prohibited.

SEC. 3. All drainage from slaughterhouses must be connected therewith into a city sewer, or where sewer connections are not possible, cesspools for retaining blood and offal to be provided, and contents of same to be removed at least once every six months or oftener if necessary. All refuse from the stable or pens where the cattle are kept must be removed twice a week.

SEC. 4. Every slaughterhouse shall be well furnished with water and must be thoroughly cleansed with hot water and lye, with free use of disinfectants, at least once each week.

SEC. 5. Every slaughterhouse shall be provided with covered, water-tight vessels for the immediate reception of all offal, to be removed, emptied, and cleansed within 12 hours from May 1 to November 1, and twice a week during the remainder of the year. No slaughterhouse offal of any sort or untanned hides shall be transported through the city, except in tightly covered vessels or wagons which preclude the escape of noxious odors.

SEC. 6. The apparatus used for rendering fat must retain and burn the gases generated. The premises must be kept free from noxious odor.

SEC. 7. Receptacles for packing hides must be of cement, asphalt, or other water-tight material.

SEC. 8. All slaughterhouses shall be subject to inspection by the health department's officer or his agents at any time.

SEC. 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment shall be committed to the city jail not less than 1 day nor more than 30 days, and each day's failure to comply with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 10. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as required by law.

ADDITIONAL COPIES of this publication
may be procured from the SUPERINTEND-
ENT OF DOCUMENTS, Government Printing
Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents per copy

Subscription price, per year - - - - - \$2

